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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Thiers Against Free Trade—Ledru Rollin on the Bonaparte Tragedy—The Army and Rochefort—The Liverpool Tragedy.

M. Thiers' Speech against English Free Trade.

In the sitting of January 22, of the Legislative Body, the discussion of M. Jules Brame's interpellation relative to the Commercial Treaties was resumed by M. Thiers, who said:—The influence and prosperity of France are in jeopardy; its material interests are bound up with its moral welfare. The prosperity of the country, which was formerly in the hands of the Government, is now entrusted to the Chamber. We have a noble task before us, and we hope that we shall be able to accomplish it—namely, to give to the country entire liberty without any disturbance of public order; but we have also to re-establish its prosperity, and for that end we must rely upon ourselves. We must not indulge in recriminations with reference to the past, but at the same time we must not forget that, henceforth, if the country is not happy and satisfied the responsibility will solely weigh upon us. I am going to review the present situation of affairs, and then refer to the object towards which we are aiming. We do not wish for prohibitory duties, nor even for such as we should deem necessary for the protection of our trade. I will prove to you that 10 per cent. is not a protectionist duty, and that in no other countries are the duties so low. In the freest countries arrangements are made to protect the different branches of native industry. This is especially the case in America and the British Colonies, in Canada, Australia, and the East Indies.

M. Thiers concluded as follows:—Our production of wool is 70,000,000 pounds, and we import 180,000,000. Australia already supplies 330,000,000, and could furnish 600,000,000. La Plata can produce a similar quantity. In that situation, how is the wool of France to sustain the competition? With respect to corn, there is an immense market in England, similar to that of Holland in the fifteenth century, and by abolishing the duties on grain you have placed French agriculture in a state of dependence on the English prices. France can no longer produce at a cost of 18f. the hectolitre (2¾ bushels), in consequence of the deplorable extension given to public works, which have attracted all the laborers to the large towns. The English market is chiefly supplied from Poland, Russia, and America. In the Crimea wheat may be purchased at the rate of 12f. and 13f., to which must be added 2f. for freight, which makes in all only 14f. or 15f. Can we compete on such terms?"

Yet we are told that we are in a prosperous state; that our trade has doubled since 1860. I admit that between that year and 1869 there was an augmentation of 66 per cent, but before the treaty, between 1830 and 1851, there was an increase of 100 per cent.

M. Bethmont—In 20 years!

M. Thiers—Wait! To make the comparison more striking, I will take periods of nine years, like that between 1860 and 1869. Between 1843 and 1852 the average annual trade was 1,551,000,000; between 1851 and 1860, 3,332,000,000, or an increase of 115 per cent.; between 1860 and 1869, 5,479,000,000, or an increase on the preceding period of 65 per cent. Thus the mean development fell from 115 to 65, which cannot be contested. Besides, the augmentation in the last period is less than is stated, as since the treaties of commerce many productions, such as cotton and indigo, merely pass through the French territory without enriching it in any way, and yet are included in the customs returns. M. Pouyer-Quertier is correct at fixing at 300,000,000 the deduction to be made under that head. It has been said that, as all countries are suffering more or less, France is naturally among the number. I deny that fact absolutely. Switzerland has increased her spindles from 1,100,000 to 1,700,000; industry is flourishing in Prussia; Austria and Prussia have preserved their home markets, England is suffering a little, France very much. And why? Because England, finding the markets of the United States closed to her, and those of her colonies protected against her, has inundated France with her productions. French industry has one superiority—its workmanship. We are perfection, but we are not cheapness. Why, then, attempt to rival England in low prices? To do so is to disregard the genius of France and the reality of the situation. The career of England is to aim at cheapness, that of France to strive for quality. France has attained her industrial position in the world, not by competing with England in low prices, but by selling printed stuffs and silks which are unrivalled; by her merinos and her fine wines. One fact will be proved by the inquiry, which is, that by endeavoring to manufacture cheaply, we have lowered the standard of our productions. Not that our workmen have become less skilful, but that they have been turned aside from their proper occupation. The situation of France is still to be envied even by the great and admirable nation called England.

But I do not envy her lot for France, who has a brilliant future before her. But that depends on your wisdom. For you it is to choose between puerile doctrines and illusions, and the fine old national good sense. France will then resume her glorious rank among the nations. (Loud applause on a number of benches.)

The Noir Assassination.

M. Ledru Rollin, who had promised to appear as counsel for the Noir family before the High Court of Justice, has declined the task, for reasons appearing in the following letter to the editor of the *Reveil*:—

LONDON, Jan. 31.—My Dear Friend:—At the moment when public indignation was fresh, and when I was excited by the terrible grief of the Noir family, my heart alone spoke, and I said "yes" in answer to your appeal. I had hoped that my health, really very bad, would have permitted me to be prepared before the strange jury can be assembled, and I would hope so yet. But now political reasons have made me hesitate, and only yesterday a very formidable objection presented itself to my mind. Can I recognize such judges without being false to all my past life? When contemplating the possibility of my return to France, I never contemplated inscribing my name once more on the list of advocates. I shrank from the idea of giving my sanction by the annual oath taken by the council of the order in the name of the bar to the multitude of odious laws which have been passed. The president of the court would not fail to remind me of this oath at the very outset of the trial. Can I, after having suffered twenty years' exile rather than give an amnesty by my presence to prevaricating judges, bring myself to plead before them? And more particularly when I should find them, in contempt of all the laws of equality, sitting as an exceptional tribunal in a *chambre ardente*, without appeal, and while I should be precluded from taking any exception to their jurisdiction? My blood boils at the idea. Between my long abstention from the bar and my participation in such a trial, the contrast would be shocking, and would afford but too great an occasion of triumph to Government and its judges. I might as well have taken the political oath, which would have assured me a seat in the Corps Legislatif, where I might have rendered services of another kind. One should never allow feelings to blind one to the straight path. No doubt the interest involved in the cause is immense, and a hundred times happy will he be who has the good fortune to defend it; but when so many others differently situated from me can honorably undertake the case, why should I damage my own honor by doing it? My conscience tells me that my abasement, far from serving the cause, would injure it. And as it is never too late to avoid making a mistake, I submit these grave considerations to your patriotism, to that of your friends, and to that of M. Louis Noir himself, who, in the midst of his profound and irremediable grief, is above all things a citizen. I beg for an answer as soon as you have well considered the matter. Should you agree in my opinion, I am quite willing that my reasons for not accepting the grand and magnificent task offered me should be published. Sincerely yours, LEDRU ROLLIN.

The *Pays* gives an account of a visit lately paid by five military officers to the chief editor of the *Marseillaise*, in consequence of the manner in which the French army was spoken of in the series of articles entitled "La Tribune Militaire:"—

"These officers," says the writer, "represented all the grades of the military hierarchy; that is to say, there was a colonel, a chef-de-bataillon, a captain, a lieutenant, and a sub-lieutenant, so that the step they took appeared to be sanctioned by the whole regiment. The colonel spoke first, and, addressing M. Rochefort, made him clearly understand the object of their coming. The reply of M. Rochefort was perfectly courteous, and nearly to the following effect:—"My fellow-laborers and myself have no complaint to make against officers for which we feel personally much esteem. Only our 'military tribunal' is the political lever whom we use to disorganize the army, the only way to demolish the empire." To this the colonel replied that he had nothing to do with politics, and least of all in the offices of the *Marseillaise;* but that M. Rochefort might hold it for certain that if he did not put a stop to his offensive articles, he would have to make his choice in the reparation that would be demanded of him, either by beginning with the colonel or the sub-lieutenant. The staff of the journal accepted the lesson, and since that day, we are happy to see, they have put a mute on the string of their calumnies."

The Terrible Panic in a Liverpool Church—Men and Women Trodden to Death.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Jan. 24.

A larger congregation never assembled within the walls of St. Joseph's. The capacious building was filled to overflowing. The floor, the galleries, and even the staircases and passages, were crowded by worshippers. Many came who were unable to obtain admission to the church; and to provide accommodation for those who were desirous of attending the mission service, but who were unable to find seats or standing room in the church, a supplementary service was held in the school-room—a large apartment underneath the chapel. The entrance to this room was by a door at the northern end of the building, and was also used for entering the chapel. It was at this point that the catastrophe occurred, and therefore to understand the terrible nature of the occurrence it will be necessary to describe somewhat minutely the mode of ingress and egress to the chapel and school-room. The doorway at the north end of the building, as we have stated, leads to both the school-room and the chapel, is about six feet wide, and is raised three or four steps from the pavement. On entering the doorway there is a flight of stone steps leading to the school-room beneath, and another flight from the same landing leads to the body of the chapel. Round the chapel runs a gallery, and under the portion of the gallery at the north end, and close to the doorway described, was a dense body of people. The staircase leading from the doorway under the gallery, and the steps which led to the school-room beneath, were also crowded with worshippers. About 7·45 o'clock, when the Rev. Father Raphael was delivering his lecture, the occurrence took place which has been attended with such direful consequences.

The majority of the congregation in the body of the chapel had brought with them wax candles to be blessed. At the time the cry of fire was raised these candles were lighted, and the glare caused by the illumination led to the belief that the building actually was on fire. Those who were in the school-room attempted to force their way into the street. The narrow staircase and doorway soon became blocked up with a seething multitude, who, in their alarm, struggled to escape from the building. The cry of fire had been heard too by the worshippers, who crowded the staircase leading to the chapel and those under the northern gallery. They were seized with panic, and, imagining that the school-room was in flames, rushed wildly down the stairs to the landing. It was here that the two crowds—one coming from the school-room and the other from the chapel above—met. A terrible scene followed. The people fought and struggled to reach the narrow street. The doorway, however, was soon blocked up and escape by this means became impossible. Loud cries of alarm were raised; the cry of "fire" continued; and the panic increased. Strong men fought and struggled with each other to reach the street; the shrieks of the women and children told of the terrible alarm that had seized them. Some persons near the spot attempted to compose the multitude, but still the struggle continued. Women and children and old men were knocked down and trodden to death under foot, or suffocated in the terrible crush.

While this fearful scene was going on, the majority of the congregation were unaware of the existence of any cause of alarm, but in a few moments intelligence reached the fathers who were conducting the service—Fathers Raphael, Dominick, Alphonsus, O'Donovan, and M'Grath—of the terrible scene that was taking place on the staircase. They at once proceeded to the spot, and by their almost superhuman efforts got the crowd from the staircase, and in a few moments restored order. But their help came too late. In that few moments—from the time the cry of fire was raised until the arrival of the fathers—the mischief had been done, and at least fifteen people had been suffocated or trodden to death by the terror-stricken crowd.

The alarm also had reached the interior of the chapel. The occupants of the northern gallery became terror stricken, and many of them made their way to the staircase. Women fainted, and men struggled to leave the pews. The fathers here exerted their influence with the multitude, and by their efforts order was restored, and a calamity which might have been even worse than the first was averted. The fathers assured the people that there was no cause for alarm, and the service went on. Still there was considerable uneasiness among the congregation, and until the end of the services it was feared that there would be a recurrence of the alarm, and that further fatality might ensue.

A CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY.

A Fine Landed Property in the Market—Sale of the State of Maine.

Mrs. Jane P. Thurston, of Portland, Me., who created a sensation a few weeks ago by her auction sale of the State of Maine, from the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives, advertises in the Portland *Press* to the following effect:—

"Wanted, a purchaser for the State of Maine, together with all the personal property, privileges, and franchises and appurtenances thereunto belonging. The sale of said State, together with all the property, franchises, and privileges, having legally, accorded to my notice in the *Press* of the 15th of December, been made at public auction at the Capitol in Augusta, at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday the 5th instant, and said State, etc., knocked down to me (to realize a lien I hold upon said State, etc., for a breach of the fundamental guarantees in the State and United States Constitutions,) instead of being sold to the State, as designed, through the misapprehension of some persons present, I claim now the sole right, as proprietor of the State of Maine, to sell to such a purchaser as suits me. Terms made easy—a good title given to the ship of State of Maine, as was ever given of ship and cargo, for a breach of the Revenue laws. I should prefer 'the State of Maine' be the purchaser if she choose to, and will refer her to the Gospel plan for a solution of the method."

CLERICAL CRIME.

Particulars of the Seduction and Murder of a Young Lady by the Rev. Walls.

The outlines of the case of the Rev. S. S. Walls, now in jail at Centreville, Indiana, charged with the seduction and murder of Miss M. E. Lambert, have been published in THE TELEGRAPH, but the following resume of the whole terrible history will be read with interest, characterized as it is by circumstances of an unusual and peculiar nature:—

The supposed murder of Miss Martha E. Lambert, by her seducer, the Rev. S. S. Walls, of the United Brethren Church, appears to be one of the most infamous of crimes, and should the murder be proven, the probabilities are that the villain will be hung, and certainly the punishment would seem light compared with the crime. The facts in the case, so far as elicited by the investigations of the Grand Jury, now in session, are substantially as follows:—About the 17th of last October a man calling himself Samuel Salmon, accompanied by his wife, stopped at this place, and went to the house of Henry Gates, a member of the United Brethren Church, who resided about two miles west of Centreville. They were travelling in a buggy. The woman was quite ill, making it necessary for them to remain a week, at the end of which time they started west again; but when they reached Indianapolis the woman was taken ill again, and they returned to the house of Mr. Gates. While staying here the reverend villain made the acquaintance of a daughter of Mr. Gates, she having been married and divorced from her husband. An intimacy sprang up between Walls and this woman, and from his statement to me it seems they had an eye to the future. On the 7th January the pretended wife of Walls gave birth to a child. After confinement she recovered rapidly, until the 17th or 18th, when she was taken violently ill, and died at 10·20 o'clock on Friday night, the 21st. While at Richmond he wrote a letter to the parents of the girl, which illustrates the sublime hypocrisy of the scoundrel. It will be observed that he does not date it in any place, nor state where he lives, and that he sends the expense bill simply as a matter of gratification to the family. He seems to have a mathematical system of making names, having signed the letter G. Henry, using the name of Henry Gates reversed. The family knew his handwriting and knew the author of the letter as soon as they received it:—

January the 23d, 1870.—Joseph and Elizabeth Lambert It has become my Duty to pen you a few lines relative to your Daughters affliction & death your Daughter came here on the Evening of the 17th of October last stating that she had left home for a trip west for her health and requested to stop with us which she did her well ordered walk and christian conversation won for her a number of friends that will not soon forget Mattie her health improved some until the first of January and on the seventh of January she was taken down Bedfast the family physion was called all care was taken that could be of her I am satisfied that thare was not a stone left unturned that could have been turned to her advantage on the 21st at 10·30 P M she Departed this life her spirit went to the land of spirits while her Body remained with us leaving a countenance that was life like all that saw her Die said that they never saw any Body leave the world more cam. She never struggled but left us smyling I heard the remark made by some that She was a good woman and is better off than we are. She said nothing about wanting home the day she Died I was sitting by her bead sied thare being no one in the room but myself, and she repeated a verse of a hymn that she had learned after she had come here commensing as follows

Fare away in the land of the pure and the bright
Is the Citty of god with its golden light
Oh thare is our home and we ever shal stand
Mid the shining ones of that better land

After repeating these lines in a firm tone of voice I said Mattie do you love those lines and she responded firmly yes for a few hours before she Died she was blind and requested us to light the lamp I told her that the lamp was lit but she could not see it the room was full wnen she Died and thare was not a drie eye my heart sunk within me like dead while I am penning these lines my heart aches within me I never saw a strainger that I took as deep an interest in as Mattie may god bless all of her friends thare are bereft of a lovely Daughter and friend —— Expences I here give with you the expenses of the affliction and Death

Physian five visits	$11·00
Coffin	20·00
Expenses during affliction	12·00
Expenses of express	5·00
My expenses on train	2·00
Total	$51·00

I accompanied the corpse as far as Piqua and Telegraphed to Stringtown and made all arrange necessary for Saturday for her delivery I might have come all the way but it being Saturday night I would have to of state til over Sunday which I could not do conveniently, her affliction was inflammation of the Stumach and bowells. You may look for her close in a few day at the Station. I will express the goods to Dinsmore. She said that she wanted Jane Abbott to have her coat as you will see she said nothing about anything els I had to stop over at Richmond and I thought that I would wright there and start it from there so you get it immediately. G. HENRY.

I have given you the above figures more for the gratification of you than for my own benefeit as I have made no charge to you as your circumstances are limited I am a member of your faith and order.

G. H.

Owing to the short notice of her Death there was quite a number of carriages and People accombined us to the Depot.

On Monday a warrant was issued for his arrest, and the sheriff followed him to the house of Mr. Gates, making the arrest within twenty minutes after Walls' arrival there. Since the scoundrel has been in jail he has told all manner of stories in regard to himself and his family, but all of them so interwoven with the truth that it is impossible to tell whether he is attempting to play the game of insanity or not. Miss Emma Gates, with whom Walls was contemplating an elopement, has given a cue to the whole matter. Fearing to deny what she thought could be easily proven, she admitted and testified that she came into Centreville two days before the death of the girl and purchased ten cents' worth of arsenic at the drug store of Pritchell & Dickey; that she took it home, the intention being to poison rats with it, but that the paper was never opened. Mr. Pritchell, who sold the poison, testified that the paper had been opened, and tied up in an awkward and different manner from what it was when it left the store. The purchaser of the poison further testified that the deceased made her supper of boiled beans on the evening of her death, and that she had carried the dish to the sick woman. The Rev. Samuel Salmon is rather a good-looking man, about five feet ten inches in height, dark brown hair and whiskers, rather spare face, and was dressed in brown coat and vest, dark pants, and heavy cowhide boots.

VULTURES.

Outrages on Emigrants—How the Unsophisticated are Swindled.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 4th says:—

The outrages on emigrants temporarily detained on the levee are increasing. The more the newspapers and steamboat men complain, the more unblushingly the swindling is conducted. Since November several thousand emigrants have passed through the city, nearly all of whom stay a day—frequently longer—about the levee, awaiting transportation. The majority have small sums of money, and nearly all are unsophisticated to a degree which renders them an easy prey to the scores of well-dressed, oily-tongued scoundrels, who will get their just deserts when they land in the penitentiary. It is estimated that no less than $15,000 have been obtained from emigrants during the past three months by pure, unadulterated swindling, confidence games of all kinds are played on these poor people every day, and it is only at long intervals that any effort is made to put a stop to them. The steamboatmen are cognizant of these outrages. All having much business on the levee see the rascality progressing. The only persons totally oblivious to it are the police. These outrages have gone on uninterruptedly for months. The "scalping" wagons and the confidence men seem to be in partnership, and are doing a thriving business. A couple of nights since a "scalper" charged some emigrants twenty dollars for hauling six loads of furniture to a steamer, distant only a few hundred yards.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

A Young Physician Takes Morphine in Mistake for Quinine, and Dies.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 4th inst. has the following:—

Yesterday morning the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Dr. Cyrus W. Buchanan, of Moberly, Randolph county, Mo., who died about 8 o'clock, at the boarding house of Mrs. E. S. Hallett, No. 306 S. Fifth street. On Thursday the deceased arrived in the city from Moberly, and put up at Mrs. Hallett's, where he boarded when attending medical lectures last winter. In the evening he complained of suffering with neuralgia, and said he would take some quinine and a little morphine to relieve him. In the room were two or three medical students, acquaintances of the deceased.

One of them gave him a bottle containing about half a grain of morphine, which he took. He then opened his carpet-sack to get some quinine, and took what he thought to be about four grains. It seems, however, that the drug supposed to be quinine was morphine, and was so labeled. Before leaving home the deceased had put some quinine into a morphine bottle, and on leaving for St. Louis placed in his carpet sack, as he thought, this bottle, but instead of doing so, he took up a bottle of morphine and put it into his carpet-sack. After taking the medicine the deceased went to bed, and the other young men soon followed his example.

At an early hour in the morning his roommates were alarmed by the heavy breathing of Dr. Buchanan, and one of them went immediately for Dr. Hodgen, whose residence was near by. Dr. Hodgen used all the means in his power to counteract the influence of the drug, and make an incision in the windpipe, but all his efforts were unavailing, and the patient died in half an hour after his arrival.

The following letter written by the deceased after his arrival here, was found on the table, addressed to Mr. Hammet, a medical student in Philadelphia. It conclusively shows that he had no idea of committing suicide:—

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3, 1870.—J. or Dock Hammet.—Dear Friend:—I am spending this week in the city. Am stopping at our old boarding house. Am down to buy drugs. Dock, you will please get the address of some of the best drug houses there; send the address or bring it to me, or have them to send me their price current at Moberly, and oblige me. I am in good health. Jim is writing to Hall now. He will give the news here. Moberly is lively. We had some smallpox, but that is all over now. H. M. Porter has moved out, and he and others are driving a fine business in real estate.

Respects to Hall. Hoping that you will both come home with all the honors of the school, and inviting you both to call and see me, I am yours, etc.,

C. W. BUCHANAN.

FEMALE MASONS.

Feminine Branch of Masonry at Chicago—The "Eastern Star."

It is now but about three years since a regular organized branch of Masonry for women has been organized. At the time indicated, Robert Morris, Esq., of Kentucky, prepared a series of lectures and devised a ritual that should embrace certain points of the Masonic rites to which ladies might be eligible. Previous to this there had been the "Families," an informal organization which included women, but which had nothing definite in the shape of principles or rules. Mr. Morris was and is well known to the fraternity as an able writer, and excellent lecturer and writer upon subjects pertaining to the craft, and his proposition to form societies of the nature in question was very favorably received, and is now being adopted in several cities. The order is denominated the "Eastern Star" branch of Masonry, and is subdivided into chapters, each of which has an appropriate name. No ladies can be admitted who are not, or have not been, immediately related to a master Mason, either as wife, mother, daughter or sister. The order consists of five degrees, all of which are taken at one time, and it has a complete code of grips, signs, passwords, etc. The Chicago division of the order of the Eastern Star is known as Miriam Chapter, No. 1, and was organized about one year ago.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The time of this court this morning was mostly occupied with swearing in and charging the Grand Jury, calling the petit jurors, and receiving excuses exempting from serving as such.

THE GAMBLING-HOUSE CASE.

In the case of Theodore Lawrence, who was arrested for keeping a gambling establishment in Ranstead place, the bail of Henry Willbank, residing at No. 924 Ridge avenue, was allowed in the sum of $3000.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.

The following judgments were given this morning:—

By Thompson, C. J.:—

The Commonwealth vs. Three Barrels of Domestic Distilled Spirits.—In this case the Court decided that whisky manufactured in a neighboring State, and merely rectified in this Commonwealth, was not domestic distilled spirits within the meaning of our statute, and therefore not subject to our inspection laws. The judgment of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia was affirmed.

Frick et al. vs. Barker, Semmes & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Montgomery county. Judgment affirmed.

Spring Garden Insurance Company vs. Jacob Scott. Appeal from the Nisi Prius. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Parke's appeal from the Common Pleas of Chester county. Appeal dismissed.

Wickersham's appeal. Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed.

By Read, J.:—

Gibbons vs. Wallace et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Northumberland county. Judgment affirmed.

By Sharswood, J:—

Kramer vs. Marks. Error to the Common Pleas of Snyder county. Judgment affirmed.

Estate of James Brennan (Rush). Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill county. Decree reversed and record remitted, with instructions.

Lower Augusta township vs. Selinsgrove. Error to the Quarter Sessions of Snyder county. Judgment affirmed.

Taylor vs. Taylor. Error to the Common Pleas of Chester county. Judgment reversed and judgment for the defendant on case stated.

Briggs vs. Doibler. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Columbia county. Decree affirmed; each party to pay his own costs upon their appeals.

The Schoeppe case was called for argument, but upon motion of Hon. W. B. Miller, of Carlisle, was postponed until to-morrow morning.

THE SAFETY FUND CASE.

This morning the court was engaged with the argument of West's appeal from the decision of the Nisi Prius, which granted an injunction to restrain the Escheator-General from proceeding against the Philadelphia Safety Fund Society for the escheat of a large amount of money in their hands, said to reach the sum of $46,000, which had at various times been deposited by persons who had died leaving no heirs; and the Commonwealth claims that as the society was merely the depositary of this money, acquiring no title therein, their reward for its custody being the use of it, the State became entitled to it as property for which no owner can be found.

The society contends that it holds no more than its just earnings and lewful surplus fund, and that the State has no right to come in and seize this from its hands.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

French Exploration for the Darien Canal—The American Cable Company—To-day's European Quotations—A Prize Fight that did not Come Off.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Darien Canal.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—General Heine left on Saturday for Panama to conduct the explorations for the new Darien Canal Company.

American Cable Company.

Messrs. Thompson and Van Choate, agents for the American Cable Company, have returned from the Hague with a concession for the landing of a cable from the Dutch Government.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 7—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92¾. American securities are quiet and steady. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87¼; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 86; ten-forties, 84¾; American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 105¾; Great Western, 27.

LONDON, Feb. 7—A. M.—Linseed cakes £9 5s.@£9 15s. Sugar, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. for afloat. Sperm Oil, £86@87. Linseed oil dull, £30·15s.@31. Common Rosin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. Tallow, 46s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—11 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜@11⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Flour, 19s. 6d.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Bourse opened dull: Rentes, 73f. 30c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 7.—Petroleum opened flat at 59¾f.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Order.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Lieutenant-Commodore F. E. Chadwick has been detached from the Tuscarora and ordered home.

Commissioner Delano has returned to Washington, and resumed his official duties this morning.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Morton presented the resolution of the Georgia Legislature accepting the conditions recently imposed by Congress, by changing the State constitution, and also ratifying the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution.

Mr. Ferry remarked that an inquiry had already been directed to be made as to whether the present Legislature of Georgia was the legally organized body.

Mr. Edmunds said the present investigation of the committee would embrace that question.

Petitions favorable to an additional amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote, were presented by Messrs. Conkling and Fenton.

House.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented from the manufacturers of steel into tools, saws, axes, etc., a remonstrance against any increase of duty thereon, and a petition for the reduction of the existing tax; also from the workers in spring, tire, caulking, and plough steel, a petition for the reduction of duty, stating the tax now to be seventy-two per cent. *ad valorem*.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Morrill (Me.), to aid in the construction of seagoing vessels, steamboats, and ships, by allowing a drawback of duties on materials of 90 per cent. on home productions and 85 per cent. on foreign productions.

By Mr. Ela, to regulate the rank of naval constructors and civil engineers in the navy.

By Mr. Buffington, the resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts relating to the French spoliation claims.

By Mr. Scofield, to except from the operations of the law abolishing the franking privilege the circulation of weekly newspapers within the counties where published.

By Mr. Getz, to allow all newspapers and periodicals published within the United States to be transmitted through the mails free of postage, when sent from the office of publication to actual and regular subscribers.

By Mr. Kelley (Pa.), to promote the establishment of an international metrical system of coinage.

By Mr. Ridgway, for the repeal of the act prescribing an oath of office; also for the removal of political disabilities from the people of Virginia.

By Mr. Dockery, requiring uniformity of railroad guage in the United States.

Also, for the removal of political disabilities in North Carolina.

By Mr. Whittemore, to regulate the pensions of disabled officers and men.

By Mr. Sherrard, to confirm entries on public lands in certain cases.

By Mr. Welker, to discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau.

Also, a bill amendatory of the act establishing the Department of Education.

By Mr. Stevenson, to amend the Bankrupt act, so as to extend the time for suits by and against assignees and for proceedings to set aside the order of discharge.

By Mr. Arnell, to do justice to the female employees of the Government by giving them the same compensation as men in like positions.

FROM NEW YORK.

Prize-Fight Interrupted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Several officers interrupted a prize-fight last evening in the basement of the liquor store of Thomas Mullally, No. 627 Court street, Brooklyn. About sixty men were crowded in the room, and it was impossible to discover who the principals were. Several of the ruffians were arrested and locked up.

FROM THE STATE.

A Melancholy Suicide.

WILLIAMSPORT, Feb. 7.—Annie Harrington, aged seventeen years, daughter of Thomas Harrington, committed suicide this morning by taking corrosive sublimate.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

The supply of currency in this market is less redundant, apparently, but it is still ample for all demands, and the rates remain, in the main, without much change. The Funding and Currency bills now pending in Congress give general satisfaction except to the banks, which don't relish the prospect of having 4 per cent. bonds forced upon them in the summary manner proposed, and there are good reasons for believing that every effort will be made to oppose its final passage. Whether these efforts will be successful or not time will tell, but both schemes have their foes as well as their friends.

We quote on call at 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals, and choice business paper having sixty or ninety days to run, at 7@8 per cent.

Gold is in more active demand for business purposes, and the premium is steady at about 120¾@121.

Government bonds are dull and prices unchanged.

There was a fair degree of activity at the Stock Board this morning, and prices were generally stronger. City 6s continue steady without change. Sales at 100½ for the new bonds. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 92.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady, with sales at 48·44@48½; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 56½ bid; Camden and Amboy Railroad was weak, sales at 113¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 54¼; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28¾, b. o. 36 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 35½ for Catawissa preferred; and 44 for Northern Central.

Canal stocks were lively; sales of Schuylkill preferred at 16¾, b. o.; and Lehigh at 33.

Miscellaneous shares were neglected; sales of Mechanics' Bank at 32, and Hestonville Railway at 12¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	100¾	1 sh Cam & A R	114
$2000 Le gold	92	70 do	s. 113⅞
$6000 Phil & E 7s	88	19 do	113¾
$1000 Phil & E 6s	88	53 sh Leh V R	s. 54⅛
$1000 W Jer 6s	88	10 do	b3. 54⅛
5 sh Mech Bank	38	100 sch Nav pfd	16¾
200 sh Read R	s60. 48⅜	$100 do	b30. 16¾
200 do	s30. 48·44	100 sh Ph & E	b30. 28⅞
12 sh Penna R	51¾	89 sh O C & A R	s. 39¼
37 sh Leh N	s. 33		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¼@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115¼; do., 1864, 115@115¼; do., 1865 115@115⅜; do., July, 1865, 114@114⅛; do. do., 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1868, 114⅜@114½; 10-40s, 112⅛@112⅜; Cur. 6s, 111¼@111⅜. Gold, 121.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; do., 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1864, 115@115⅛; do. 1865, 115@115¾; do. 1865, new, 114@114⅛; do. 1867, do. 114¼@114⅝; do. 1868, do., 114⅜@114⅝; 10-40s, 112⅛@112⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¼@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120¼@121; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $86@87; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $945@955; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $68@700.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115¼@115½; do. 1864, 115@115⅛; do. 1865, 115@115⅝; do., July, 1865, 113⅞@114; do., July, 1867, 114@114¼; do. July, 1868, 114@114¾; 5s, 10-40, 112⅛@112⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 108¼@108⅝. Gold, 120¾@121.

NAHE & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	120⅞	11·29 A. M	120⅞
10·57 "	121	11·30 "	121
10·59 "	120⅞	11·40 "	121⅛
11·02 "	121		

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	41½
Con. Stock Scrip	98¾	Western Union Tele	35⅞
do. scrip	96¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	47⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail	24¾	Mil. & St. Paul R com	73
Ph. and Rea. R	97½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87½
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	86½	Adams Express	64½
Cle. and Pitt. R	96	Wells, Fargo & Co	20¾
Chi. and N. W. com	72¾	United States	51¾
Chi. and N. W. pref	89	Tennessee 6s, new	49¾
Chi. and R. I. R	117¾	Gold	121⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	90	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.—There was considerable activity at the Cattle Market to-day, and prices advanced ½@¾ cents per lb. We quote choice at 9¼@10¼ cents, prime at 9@9¼ cents, fair to good at 7½@8¼ cents, and common at 6@7 cents per lb. gross. Receipts, 1624 head.

The following sales were reported:—

Beef.

50 Owen Smith, Western, 8@10.
37 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 9@9¼.
33 Dennis Smith, Western, 7½@9¼.
41 Daengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 8@9¼.
50 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@10.
60 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8@9¼.
30 B. F. McFillen, Chester co., 8@9¼.
100 James McFillen, Western, 8@9¼.
100 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9¼.
135 Ulman & Bachman, Western, 8¼@10.
125 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8@10.
113 Mooney & Miller, Western, 7¼@10¼.
62 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@9¼.
60 John Smith & Bro., Western, 8¼@10¼.
80 J. & L. Frank, Western, 7¼@8½.
60 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 8@9¼.
94 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 6¼@9¼.
84 H. Frank, Western, 7@8¼.
55 Elkon & Co., Western, 6@7½.
13 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 8@8¼.
16 J. Clemson, Chester co., 8¼@9¼.
13 D. Branson, Chester county, 6@8½.
37 Blum & Co., Western, 6@8½.
37 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7½@9½.
8 A. Kimble, Chester county, 8@9.
17 L. Horne, Delaware, 6@7.
48 G. Ellinger, Virginia, 7½@9.
19 John J. Rowland, Delaware co., 7¼@8¼.
33 S. Frank, Virginia, 6@6½.
40 R. Mayne, Virginia, 7½@8¼.
14 Preston & Saunders, Chester county, 8@9¼.

Cows and Calves were in good demand at an advance; sales of 150 head at $45@80. Springers sold at $40@60.

Sheep were in fair demand and prices firm; 4000 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 6@9c., and 8000 head at the Park Drove Yard at 5¼@8c. ₰ lb.

Hogs—The advance noted last week was well sustained; sales of 2654 head at $13·50@14 ₰ 100 lbs. net for corn fed.

Philadelphia Trade

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

A NEW QUESTION—WILL THE VIRGINIAS BE REUNITED?

From the Wheeling Intelligencer.

The following paragraph appears in the Chicago *Tribune:*—

"The Richmond *State Journal* thinks the reunion of Virginia and West Virginia is one of the events that are casting their shadows before."

The *State Journal* is the radical Republican organ at Richmond. As it is not on our exchange list, we have not seen the article above alluded to. The following, however, we take from the Cincinnati *Times*, which came to hand last evening:—

The restoration of Virginia to her status in the Union brings up a singular question for settlement. The Constitution distinctly declares that no State shall be divided without its consent, and Virginia being now in the Union, the question is raised whether the State of West Virginia has a legal existence. Virginia has had no existence as a State since 1861. If so, she can not have consented to the division of her territory, and hence it is argued that West Virginia has no constitutional right to recognition as a State. The question of reunion is already being agitated.

The restoration of Virginia does not, we think, bring up the question here indicated. Virginia was recognized as a State, by all departments of the National Government, and was represented in the Senate, up to 1864. This was by virtue of the restoration of her government on a loyal basis here in 1861. In 1862 the Legislature of Virginia, recognized as such by the executive and legislative branches of the United States Government, consented to the division of the State. Her Government had abdicated by engaging in the Rebellion, but those of her people adhering to the United States, resuming their original and inherent powers, met in this city, reorganized the State, and chose Senators who were admitted to seats on the floor of the United States Senate. At the same time two Congressmen elected at the regular election, under the old State, in May, 1861, held their seats in the lower house. The government of the State, thus restored on a loyal basis, was officially recognized by the President and the departments, as well as by both houses of Congress. Whatever may have been done with Virginia afterwards, it is not to be denied that in every way whereby such a fact could be determined, it had been determined that the Legislature which consented to the division was the Legislature of Virginia. The question was effectually settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Rhode Island decision, which was in effect that Congress was the power on whom it devolved to determine what was a State government. Congress having recognized the restored Government of Virginia, which consented to the division, it does not appear how it is possible ever to question the validity of that consent. All the other steps in the process of division having been taken with the same scrupulous respect for the constitutional provisions applicable to it, no one acquainted with the question or with the facts can doubt the impregnable position of West Virginia in the Union. Virginia herself is concluded from raising the question, for she recognized West Virginia as a State in bringing suit for the recovery of Berkeley and Jefferson counties; and in entertaining that suit the Supreme Court of the United States added its recognition of our statehood to that already given by the two co-ordinate branches of the National Government. It may be said that Virginia herself was not a State when she brought that suit, for it was under the provisional government; but the Court, in entertaining it, expressed an opinion on the relations of the seceded States to the Government which is of some value, as showing that a State may be a State in the Union even while not exercising its full powers and privileges.

As to reunion, it can, of course, take place if the legislatures of the two States and Congress severally consent. But if the question is "agitated," it is somewhere else than in West Virginia. No person here, so far as we know, favors any such thing. Certainly no party is willing to avow any such wish or purpose.

But so far as concerns the validity of our State, it is impossible to raise any question about it, and equally impossible for any one who is acquainted with the facts or principles involved to doubt it. Simple as is the whole question of the division of Virginia, it seems vain to hope that the newspapers abroad will ever understand it.

HOMICIDE IN SCHOOL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

What which we have, with a painful confidence, long anticipated, has come at last. In November, 1869, in the Skinner School, in Chicago, the teacher had a difficulty with a lad named Willie Atkins. This boy "had previously been affected with a difficulty in the head," and was, therefore, entitled to the patience and consideration of the teacher, who nevertheless undertook to flog him. A struggle ensued, in the course of which the boy's head struck violently against a steam-pipe. Since that time he remained unconscious and absolutely dumb, until, on the 28th of last month, death came mercifully to relieve him from present and future misery. This is a plain case of homicide—justifiable, may be, by the maxim of Solomon—we may call it boy-slaughter in the sixth or sixteenth degree, but it is a killing, after all possible extenuations. This question then arises:—How often, in the discipline of a school, will it be necessary to kill a boy?—a question of decided interest to parents, to guardians, and to the public at large. How many such murders will committees allow annually to each school? In teaching the young idea how to shoot, how often will it be necessary to finally extinguish the young idea, consigning it to cold obstruction, and abandontng all chance of any further "shooting" altogether?

It is a little strange that the head of a child, being that part for the cultivation and development of which schools are said to be established and maintained, should be the very corporal locality against which teachers appear to entertain a peculiar spite—thumping it, drumming on it, cuffing it, and treating it as if the skull were of cast iron riveted like a steam-boiler, and not of bone still in a pulpy state. Upon this tender organ the passionate teacher advances with clenched fist, with open palm, with the oaken ferrule. He declares war against the *medulla oblongata;* he vents his spleen upon the *cerebrum;* he smites ferociously the *cerebellum*, just as if he were hired by society to manufacture the largest possible number of idiots in the smallest possible time. He has so often declared the cranial cavity of his victim to be empty, and the cranial walls to be disgracefully thick, that he plays his tattoo and reveille upon the dome of thought as if it were the bottom of a tin kettle. Nothing is more handy than the head. A boy cannot put it into his pocket, as he puts his fist. There it is, a fair, open, and convenient mark for boxing, smiting, hitting, cuffing, and with its ears always ready for an auxiliary pull. Boards of education are usually very timber-like, knotty, gnarled, and cross-grained, and the Chicago board seems to be no exception to the wooden rule. Last November the cruelty practiced upon this boy was officially brought before "the boarders," and they solemnly resolved that "the charge of undue violence or unnecessary severity on the part of the teacher was not established." Good heavens! will these Chicago Solons be obliging enough to tell what testimony and how much of it would have been "sufficient?" Here was a boy with his brain ruined, a child fallen into brute unconsciousness, or something less, and here was also evidence that he was reduced to this pitiful condition through the passionate physical violence of the teacher; and here, too, as if it were a coroner's jury sitting in a railway murder case, we are treated to the everlasting droning verdict of "Nobody to blame!" Why not? Why, because "the boy had previously been affected with a difficulty in the head." *Ergo*, all boys "with difficulties in the head" may be pounded in that region without the slightest restraint; while, upon the other hand, it would be exceedingly wrong so much as to fillip any head happening to be perfectly healthy. We had no idea that the Dogberry breed was so far from being extinct. When we have thus a claim for peculiar tenderness metamorphosed into an excuse for unrestrained severity, we begin to wonder what kind of heads it has pleased Divine Providence to bestow upon the Chicago Board of Education.

We lay it down as a broad and general rule that a school-teacher who cannot manage his or her pupils without destroying their brains by physical violence, is not fit for the business of education; and in these enlightened days would hardly be thought fit to drive a herd of cattle, or to be trusted with the care of horses. Rarey tamed Cruiser by kindness; schoolmasters and mistresses tame little boys and girls by a free use of the cowhide, which has been banished from all respectable stables. If a brutal driver should kill his steed by overdriving or unnecessary blows, the courts of justice would have something to say about it; but when teachers kill little boys, the bland Board of Education unanimously resolve that the victim invoked his own fate, and that nobody else is to blame.

In order that we may not be accused of injustice to the teacher, or to any person who has been connected with this painful affair, we think it right to add that it has been concluded with one of those ceremonials called a coroner's inquest, and that after hearing the testimony of a large number of doctors, the jury found that the inflammation of the boy's brain "arose from natural causes," and the teacher was "exonerated from all blame in the matter." The fact, however, remains that a lad subject to brain disease was physically maltreated, and never spoke afterward. We leave the intelligent reader to draw his own conclusions.

THE NEW PATROCLUS.

From the N. Y. World.

Such seems to be the late Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, and Judge Black is his Achilles. After moping in his tent for the lost Briseis—for so we may symbolize Alta Vela—the son of Peleus springs to arms over the dead body of his friend, and slashes away fearfully in all directions. With rhetoric, terribly incisive, he lacerates the Attorney-General; and as "hectoring" is, we believe, Mr. Hoar's specialty, he runs some risk of being dragged round the walls of our Troy. Judge Black would do it "with a will." The Judge's late letter, so fierce and unsparing, justifies this fear. He has had the good taste and good sense, this time, to put his lucubrations at the disposal of the respectable press of the country, and thus secure its perusal by those whose good opinion, we are sure, he values. It is clever—amazingly so. Judge Black is, as all his literary efforts show, a very remarkable writer. He is exceptional in the community to which he belongs. The blight of rhetorical mediocrity has always rested on Pennsylvania; nor can one count a dozen clever writers whom she has produced since the days of the founder, and he was not brilliant. It does not answer to "*tutoyer*" on paper, and William Penn as a writer fell a victim to the second person singular. John Dickinson was from Delaware, we believe, Franklin was a Yankee, and Tom Paine an Englishman. If this be the rule in the past and the present, then is Judge Black clearly an exception; for no one can read the very sparkling letter *in re* Stanton without feeling him to be so. He writes with an impulse which finds vent in vigorous words. He utters clearly his sympathies, and more clearly his antipathies. Burke's great epitaph on Dowdeswell—all praise—is less in his line than Dr. Arbuthnot's on Colonel Chartres—all satire. One of his aversions is a Puritan, and he loves to denounce them as did South the apocalyptical pretenders of his day. It is the red flag to the Black bull, and he tosses Hoar with unction.

But we repeat the question, Why was not all this said and written before? Why is it delayed till Mr. Stanton has followed most of the Buchanan Cabinet, and Mr. Buchanan himself, to the grave? The slander—or, to use a milder term, the fiction—of the President and Cabinet trembling, like Felix, before the Stanton St. Paul, is no new story. As far back as 1862, Mr. Thurlow Weed, then driving his team of prelates in England, wrote it home, and it was printed; and there is, if we mistake not, extant a correspondence on this very subject between Judge Black and a distinguished gentleman of this city which has never seen the light, and which would be a better vindication of historical truth than those posthumous vituperations. President Buchanan is and always has been the person most inculpated by this cruel slander. He sleeps in his silent grave at Wheatland, and no one has a word to say for him. "I have some friends," says Judge Black, in his letter to Mr. Hoar, "whose reputation is deeply involved in the affairs you pronounce upon with so much confidence." Would not the preterite be better here than the present tense? Who are the inculpated friends Judge Black *has?* He is the sole survivor of that scene, unless it be Holt, who craves no vindication at his hands. We do not at all wonder that, as the living one on whom this vile calumny, as it were, concentrates, he is indignant and gives utterance to his righteous resentment; but we contend that common duty to the dead should prompt a wider vindication, and that Mr. Buchanan should be, as we do not doubt he can be, exculpated too. We have heard—though of this, as not within our direct knowledge, we speak cautiously—that there is in the possession of the ex-President's executors ample evidence that neither Stanton nor Holt—those two unhappy fruits of the Buchanan-Black incubation—had any other feeling to their chief than that of affectionate and venerated regard. It is time that, while all this outside skirmishing is going on, this, if it exists, should be given to the world.

THE NAVY IN CONGRESS—NOBODY TO BLAME.

From the N. Y. Times.

From the recent sharp discussions in Congress it is clear that members, before voting new naval appropriations, wish to feel quite sure that the present bureau has renounced its predecessor and all its works. Such was the prodigious loss in construction during the eight years from 1861 to 1869, measured, indeed, by many millions, that this precaution is perfectly justifiable. The late ingenious letter of ex-Secretary Welles ought to show that there is not much sympathy between the two; and yet we feel that the new bureau owes it to itself to show more fully *why* the new appropriations asked for are so large. There never yet has been a careful official review of the wasteful, and worse than wasteful, naval experiments of the two preceding administrations. Mr. Robeson's excellent report did, indeed, throw some light on the subject; but, probably out of official courtesy, the matter was there treated gingerly, and no actual exhibit of facts and figures was given, with the stern, direct comment added, "Thou art the man!"

The Committee on Appropriations lately reported a bill for supplying deficiencies in the navy by the sum of $3,000,000, all of which was devoted to the two bureaus of "Steam Engineering" and "Construction and Repair." These were each cut down by one-half in the House—namely, to $1,500,000 in all—and the bill, so reduced, was passed. Why were these items cut down? If we may believe the report of the discussion, it was because members did not consider that the larger sum would be properly expended. Perhaps they recall the enormous sums wasted on naval nondescripts during the last ten years, and ask what there is to show for them. They turn to Secretary Welles' annual reports for eight years, and find that everything is right, and that our navy, especially the new wooden screw fleet, is the best in the world. They turn to Secretary Robeson's report, and find that the navy in March, 1869, was almost a wreck, certainly not worthy of a second-class power, and our foreign squadrons such as, if attacked on their cruising stations by the superior war ships of other commercial powers, would be driven to seek the shelter of the monitors that guard our shores. But, for all that, so far as can be seen from any official report yet made public, with all these millions spent, with a navy neglected, and, finally, left in great part ruined and wrecked, there is "nobody to blame."

Congressmen want the mystery probed, and the hole into which old appropriations sank examined and explored. We have paid enough for two good navies—why are we without even one? Erroneous principles must be explained and formally renounced. At the end of the last Congress a great outcry was made on account of alleged malconstruction in the navy, and a Board of Survey of civilian experts was proposed to guide future construction, and, more especially, the planning of steam machinery. What has become of the project for that board? We believe a clear and frank statement of just how many vessels had been spoiled, from 1860 to 1870, for the want of engineering skill, and what precautions had been taken to have no more engineering failures in the future, would enlighten Congress.

That body, again, has made sundry objections to the appropriations for repair, and cut them down. Some of these objections were not a little shrewd and sound at core, if extravagant in expression—as, for example, that of Mr. Washburn, who "expressed his belief that most of the vessels proposed to be repaired were utterly worthless as war vessels," and that of Mr. Logan, who thereupon added, "that is exactly what they are—old tubs." The fundamental objection seems to be this, that the members do not comprehend exactly what the proposed repair work is, and whether it will be of any use, even if it be furnished. They evidently regard it as something like repairing forts, planned on the idea of twenty years ago, and now superseded. They do not see why it is that ships on which so much has been expended, should be forever tinkered. As a matter of fact, we believe that a considerable part of the money recently expended has been in order to give to ships made to cruise only under steam, suitable sailing powers. Regarding some of these, it seems probable that reconstruction of their motive power will pay by reason of the coal saved; regarding others, we fear that their bulky machinery is mainly fit for the scrap heap.

The "Bureau of Construction and Repair," which asked for appropriations, is really composed of two branches, by its title, and perhaps the union is confusing to some Congressmen. For it has long been evident that naval construction is not the proper duty of the Government, since it can be done much more cheaply, promptly, and skilfully in private yards and shops. These latter are in constant competition with each other, and secure the best talent and skilled labor. Their planning is rarely or never the abortive stuff to which the Government planning has long accustomed us. Mindful of this fact, it is possible that sometimes Congressmen take an unjust prejudice against the bureau in question from its very name. We say "unjust," because, on the contrary, repairing is the proper duty of Government, and it can be done more deliberately, economically and effectively by the appliances at their command than by private means. All that is needed is the assurance that the repairing facilities shall not be misused for carrying out any special engineering vagaries, but shall be guided by the ordinary approved principles in the line of work. That quite enough repairing is needed to use up the sum appropriated is evident. That Secretary Robeson is vigorously getting the navy into better condition is obvious. But we believe Congress would have been more liberal had it known precisely how ruinous had been our former failures in construction, and had it seen the clear evidence that similar failures had been made impossible in the future.

CONGRESS — IMPORTANT MEASURES PENDING BEFORE THE TWO HOUSES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There are various measures of general importance pending before each of the two houses. In the Senate on Friday the House bill for the total abolition of the franking privilege in all its ramifications was discussed. The Western Senators were anxious to amend it, especially in reference to the country newspaper press. They appealed for the restoration of the twenty miles free transportation in the mails to the newspapers of the rural districts as really necessary to protect them against the widening circulation of the great city dailies. We think it likely, too, that the protection asked will be given; but we are half inclined to suspect that these amendments are slyly intended and may possibly operate to defeat the bill between the two houses. Against any such designs or tendencies we would advise the friends of the measure that the Congressional privilege of franking books, pamphlets, speeches and letters by the ton, to say nothing of fancy goods and presents of various descriptions, has become a burden upon the public mails which must be removed.

The Senate bill expanding the currency of the national banks to the extent of forty-five millions for the benefit of the South and West (short of currency) is before the House Committee on the subject; but why the Treasury should be called upon to pay two or three millions in interest for this increase of paper money, when it can be saved by issuing greenbacks instead of national bank notes, is a question for serious consideration, as, indeed, is the main question, why should the Treasury pay twenty or thirty millions, more or less, for this national bank currency in preference to greenbacks upon which this interest can be saved? It is apparent, however, that the national banks are part of the Republican programme, and that nothing short of a Democratic onslaught upon them, like that of General Jackson against "Biddle's Monster," will shake them. The Funding bill reported to the Senate from the Finance Committee is a measure embodying some of the practical financial views of the administration.

Southern reconstruction has been settled by the House bill (the same as the Virginia bill) for the admission into Congress of the State of Mississippi. Texas, in her turn, will doubtless be admitted upon the same terms, and then there will be an end of military governors and the Union will be re-established. The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution clinch the work done; but there may be, during the present session, a general law passed for the enforcement of these amendments with special reference to Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, where negro equality in the matter of civil and political rights is not yet recognized. These three of the slave States, in short, not having been officially involved in the Rebellion, have escaped Congressional reconstruction, and have progressed very little beyond the thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery. A bill from Congress that will wake them up may, then, be looked for.

The Mormon bill introduced in the House by Mr. Cullom and recommitted to the Territorial Committee is clearly intended as a warning to Brigham Young, with its sweeping pains and penalties of disfranchisement, outlawry, fines and imprisonments against Mormon concubinage, bigamy, Brighamy, polygamy, spiritual wifery, or whatever else that saintly institution of a plurality of wives may be called, and the great high priest and prophet of the saints will do well in putting his house in order for a timely evacuation. We have no idea that it is the intention of the two houses of Congress to rush this bill through; but we do believe that its design is a timely warning to Brigham Young that he must make up his mind to dispense with polygamy or abandon Utah. The Gentiles, by the Pacific Railroad, are crowding around him; and the day is fast approaching when nothing but the protection of Congress will save him and his people. To secure the protection of Congress, the Mormon ruler must come to an agreement either to leave the United States with his congregation or to abandon polygamy under a new revelation. This, we believe, is the warning intended by Mr. Cullom's bill.

The House passed a bill on Friday for the temporary relief of the poor of the District of Columbia, instructing the Secretary of War to issue rations for this relief. The destitute poor of Washington and Georgetown, which make up the district, are chiefly the negroes drifting into those cities in consequence of the war. Thus at least twenty thousand destitute blacks have been added to the population of Washington, and as they cannot be permitted to starve, and as the city is not responsible for them, Congress must feed them till otherwise provided for. We think, however, that, instead of being encouraged in idleness and vice, it would be well to provide for shipping off these negroes to some public works or to some of the Southern plantations, where their labor is wanted, and where these vargrants may be turned to good account. In short, there must be a period fixed for this feeding of Sambo in idleness on Government rations, and the sooner the better it will be for him, even in Washington.

WILL MR. HOAR STAY IN THE CABINET?

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Senate has finally rejected the nomination of Mr. Hoar as a Justice of the Supreme Court. The vote stood 33 to 24.

Will Mr. Hoar remain in the Cabinet? It is said that he will do so. This means, doubtless, that he will not resign on account of the unfriendly action of the Senate. He will remain as long as General Grant finds it convenient to keep him. Of course he will not stop a moment after he has received from the President an intimation that his resignation would be agreeable.

Is it likely that General Grant will wish to keep him much longer? We judge not. It is not in the nature of the case that Massachusetts should have two members of the Cabinet for any great length of time. General Grant undoubtedly understood this when he appointed Mr. Hoar. He made him Attorney-General with the purpose of soon transferring him to some other place. In the original composition of the Cabinet, as it was first designed to be made up, Mr. Hoar did not figure. The place of Attorney-General was then intended for Mr. William H. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, a schoolmate and crony of Ulysses S. in his younger days. This appointment was prevented by the earnest opposition of gentlemen who were then very intimate and influential with the appointing power; but Mr. Wadsworth was brought to Washington in other official relations nevertheless, and is now on hand there all ready to step into the Attorney-General's office whenever it is thought expedient to put him there.

General Grant will not wish to contend with the Senate to keep Mr. Hoar in an office to which he unwillingly appointed him. He knows that his administration has weakness enough in its possession of a Spanish Secretary of State, and in its pursuance of a Spanish policy towards Cuba, without encumbering itself with any avoidable quarrels. We presume, then, that he will make a virtue of what he has desired to do from the beginning, and that at an early day Mr. Hoar will retire from the Cabinet, and Mr. Wadsworth—who has made himself more popular in Washington than he used to be—will be nominated to the Senate as Attorney-General.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 225 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfmd

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 2w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.
Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease.
1 31 mwf13t S. SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.
12 22 60t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.
HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 dt12F

HE WAS ARRESTED.—THE YOUNG man who determined to seize the first thing that turned up has been arrested for pulling another man's nose. This little joke is only designed to arrest the attention of our readers to the splendid COAL sold by J. C. HANCOCK, northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER. All the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill are to be had of Mr. Hancock, carefully screened and picked. 1 5 wsmsw

BRANCH OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, N. E. corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors, and is now payable at this office. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Managers.
2 3 thsm3t Branch Office Republic Fire Ins. Co.

THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
1 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4 5 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, FIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3 6

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 3 6

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *other* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf3

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONtinence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 19

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 22 3p4

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 18 2p4 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 6 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 3 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 26

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $95
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27 4 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 14

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
1 4 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 25th of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
1 4 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Mr. Kahrer was thrown from a carriage yesterday and severely injured.

—Patrick Weenan, aged seventy-three, died in the Fourth District Station House yesterday.

—John Bell Robinson addressed the Democracy at Ninth and Arch streets, on Saturday night.

—The contested election cases of Graham vs. Mooney, Geisz vs. Forsythe, Evans vs. Snyder, and Coxe vs. Hodgdon, were continued on Saturday.

—Yesterday afternoon interesting Sunday-school exercises were engaged in at the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown. Mayor Fox made an address.

—The dedicatory services of the Trinity Reformed Church, at the corner of Oxford and Seventh streets, took place yesterday in the presence of a large congregation.

—Lieutenant Gercke was assaulted at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning by two men, one of whom drew a knife and cut him over the eye. Their object was robbery. They were arrested and taken to the lock-up, where they gave the names of James Taggart and Daniel Gill. Alderman Jones committed them.

—A meeting of the managers of the Bible Readers' Society of Philadelphia was held yesterday afternoon at the American Sunday School Union, Chesnut street, above Eleventh. After devotional exercises, a discussion arose on the question as to the best mode of districting the city prisons by the Readers. A discussion also occurred in relation to the proposition to co-operate with the missionaries of the Bible Society in the work contemplated.

—The exports from this port during the month of January, in American and foreign vessels, amounted to $1,043,303. The following are some of the principal articles exported:—8630 barrels of flour; 2566 do. corn meal; 9502 bushels of corn; 3090 do. of wheat; 192,910 pounds bread; 267,750 do. oil cake; 49,692 do. lard; 59,237 do. pork; 22,500 do. of soap; 137,547 do. tallow, and 13,950 do. of candles.

—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of a German was found lying in Synder's woods, in Fairmount Park, near the Spring Garden Water Works. In his right hand was a discharged pistol, and a bullet hole in his right temple. He was apparently between thirty and thirty-five years of age; had sandy hair, close cut, but no hair on his face. The body was clad in a black sack coat and vest, dark grey pantaloons, with side stripe, drab overcoat, white shirt, plaid undershirt, long boots, and a brown Kossuth hat and red kid gloves. The Coroner has charge of the body.

—Last evening about 7 o'clock a free fight was indulged in by two rival gangs of the Democracy, in the neighborhood of Tenth and Carpenter streets. A number of pistol shots were fired and blackjacks freely used. Several of the participants were injured; but, so far as we could learn, none seriously. Three of the rioters, Philip Hartzenburg, Bernard McDermott, and John Henderson, were arrested and locked up in the Seventeenth District Station House.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 120¾.

—Mr. Hoar will remain in the Cabinet.

—Minister Ewing is to be recalled from the Hague.

—An attempt to impeach Governor Reed, of Florida, has failed.

—The wife of the Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, died in Troy, N. Y., on Saturday.

—Rufus B. Kinsley, proprietor of Kinsley's *Express*, died in Providence, R. I., on Saturday, aged seventy-three.

—All the formalities necessary for the admission of Mississippi will, it is expected, be completed by to-morrow.

—Only the House of Representatives was in session on Saturday, and the proceedings were of an uninteresting character.

—The revolutionists in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, badly defeated the Government troops on January 14. Order has been restored in Puebla.

—The Kansas Senate on Friday passed a bill removing disabilities, and to effect a promulgation of the passage of the fifteenth amendment.

—A proclamation announcing the ratification of the treaty with China, negotiated by Mr. Burlingame, was issued by the President on Saturday.

—On the information of a woman a man has been arrested in New York charged with complicity in the Rogers murder. She says his name is Logan.

—A severe storm was experienced in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., on Friday night, during which several vessels were wrecked. Five men are known to have perished.

—For some time past it appears that a large amount of smuggling has been done through the mails. The discovery was made at Chicago. Among the goods seized were some addressed to Brigham Young.

—Trouble is threatened at the Ely silver mines, Nevada. Parties jumped the Pancha mine, and a company of armed men was sent to dispossess them. It is also reported that the Mormons have taken possession of the ranches belonging to the Gladiles in the Ely district, and have announced their intention of holding them at all hazards.

Foreign Affairs.

—The abolition of University tests is being vigorously agitated in England.

—An improved demand is experienced in London for American securities.

—Complaints are general of the working of the postal telegraph system in England.

—Lucien Anatole Prevost Paradol, the author, is said to be the new Minister from France to Washington.

—Prince George, son of the King of Saxony, and Prince Charles of Prussia are the latest candidates for the Spanish throne.

—According to the *Times*, all faults in our legislation are due to the utter absence of ability in the House of Representatives—a natural sequence of popular elections.

—The sentence recently passed against Rochefort is to be put in execution, and he is required to surrender himself to the authorities. It will be remembered that he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to a fine of 5000 francs.

A MILITARY MOTHER.—A German paper gives an account of a strange incident which occurred lately on the occasion of a marriage before the civil authorities in Algeria. The official required the consent of the mother, and asked if she were present. A loud bass voice answered, "Yes." The Mayor looked up and saw a tall soldier before him. "That is well," he said; "let the mother come here—her consent and signature are necessary." To the astonishment of all present, the soldier approached the Mayor with long strides, saluted in military fashion, and said:—"You ask for the mother of the bride; she stands before you." "Very well, sir," replied the Mayor; "then stand back, I can take no proxy. I must see the mother—the mother, I tell you!" "And I repeat," rejoined the soldier, "that she stands before you. My name is Maria L——. I have been thirty-six years in the service. I have been through several campaigns, and obtained the rank of sergeant; here are my papers, the permission to wear uniform, and my nomination as sergeant-major." The Mayor carefully examined the documents and found them perfectly correct, and completed the marriage of the bridal pair, the mother blessing them so fervently with her deep bass voice that all present were more startled than touched.

New Year's Day in China.

A Hong Kong correspondent of *The Graphic* gives the following description of a popular Chinese holiday, and partly explains why the manufacture of fire-crackers is so largely carried on by the Celestials. "The Chinaman's wants are few," says the writer, "but one is imperative. He will work from the beginning of the year to the end, or very nearly, without intermission; he will live on the most ridiculously inexpensive diet, dress in a yard of calico in summer and a superincumbent covering of rags in winter, but he must have one holiday, and on that day he must satisfy the one inextinguishable longing of his nature. His holiday is New Year's Day; the craving of his passionless soul on that solemn occasion is crackers. The British Government has made a great compromise with its Chinese subjects in Hong Kong. The Chinaman abstains from the use of crackers as a rule, and in return is allowed to indulge himself to his heart's content in that delirious luxury on the great festival of the China New Year. Not only in the China town, but all over the colony, crackers are sanctioned by the law during this fearful period. The streets become red with the exploded paper cases, which cover the ground like leaves in autumn; the air is filled with sulphureous fumes, the European heads in the colony ache as if they would split; but uninterruptedly for two days and nights the detonations continue. Crackers on New Year's Day constitute an old, or, in Pigeon English, an 'olo custum.' If the Governor of Hong Kong were to require the native population to adore his sedan chair on their knees when he passed, or were to execute a few of them every Sunday morning, *pour passer le temps*, that might be borne, but to forbid the use of crackers on New Year's Day would create a revolution in the island.

"To call them crackers, though they cannot be called anything else, is to convey a feeble idea of their nature to European readers. A Chinese cracker is a slab of explosive fireworks about an inch thick, four inches wide, and of any length you please. It goes off in a succession of explosions, each of which is quite as loud as the report of a musket, and hops about from one side of the street to the other during the brief climax of its existence, flying ten or twelve yards in unforeseen directions at every bang, in a manner which thrills a Chinese breast with a joy beyond expression. At every other doorway, while the New Year festival lasts, there stands a group of Chinamen wholly devoted to the task of letting off these diabolical preparations. They have risen, most of them, at about four in the morning, to begin the delightful day on which crackers may lawfully be used. How they can reconcile their economical and saving consciences to the idea of spending so much of their substance on a fleeting pleasure is a problem impossible to solve; but in the matter of crackers a miser in China would be extravagant. What is the end of wealth if it cannot in some way or other be made to subserve enjoyment? Doubtless the sages have left moral maxims in abundance for the purpose of justifying so national a taste. These it is the custom of the country to write up—up and down, we might say, considering the perpendicular character of Chinese caligraphy—on strips of paper, which are suspended for the edification of beholders about the shops and rooms. The preparation of these by accomplished 'scholars,' who have imbibed the wisdom of the great classic writers, is quite a business by itself.

"The weariness of soul which comes over the European mind in Gough street, after twenty-four hours of the New Year pandemonium, can hardly be conceived to ears familiar with no worse noises than the gentle buzz of life in Cheapside, or the cheerful activity of a boiler manufactory. Every Chinaman who is not engaged in letting off crackers employs his time in beating a gong; and when myriads of these are giving tongue all over a town at once, nothing but crackers could be heard above the din. It all seems to be an undiluted gratification to Chinese ears, 'beautiful as songs of the immortals,' 'celestial melodies of love,' like those of which Longfellow dreams. The tympana of the Chinese must be made of different stuff from ours; their whole nervous system indeed must be unlike that of Europeans, and their peculiarities in this respect might form an interesting study on the border-land between physiology and psychology. Their wonderful callousness to death, and the stoicism they often exhibit under torture, would perhaps be found to spring from causes not entirely dissimilar to those which prompt their annual debauch on crackers.

"Illuminations at night, and special performances at the native theatres, feasts among the wealthy, and 'sing-songs' for all ranks and ages, help to celebrate the New Year; but the minor details of the festival may readily be forgotten by a foreigner. There is only one thing about it he can never forget—the unintermittent volley of explosions which last for eight-and-forty hours. In the pure Chinese cities like Canton, the New Year celebration lasts much longer; but, except to gratify a curiosity which is soon appeased, Europeans seldom penetrate their tangled streets at such a time. In Hong Kong, however, you cannot escape from the riot, and can only bear it with any fortitude you have at your disposal. Business is entirely suspended, sleep is out of the question, reading is impossible, conversation is about as easy as in a London cab. You can't go off into the country, for your coolies, however docile they may be at other times, would leave you if you wanted them to work on that day. You can't row away across the harbor, for your boatmen are helping the other servants to let off crackers. There is nothing for it but to wait till the *charivari* is over, envying Alexander Selkirk, and joining in all Hotspur's denunciations of villainous saltpetre."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·04 | MOON RISES.....morn
SUN SETS..... 5·25 | HIGH WATER..... 6·25

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 15
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 21
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	Jan. 25
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Prussian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Jan. 29
Celia	London	New York	Jan. 29
Java	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 29

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Feb. 8
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 8
Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Feb. 12
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Atalanta	New York	London	Feb. 12
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 12
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 19
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 10
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 12
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 17
United States	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 19
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
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Brig Herald, Hanson, Sagua.
Schr Addie Murchie, Murchie, Arecibo, P. R., John Mason & Co.
Schr Thomas G. Smith, Lake, Sagua.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Barks Milicete, from Matanzas for New York; Scottish Bride, from New York for Philadelphia; Land o' Cakes, from Hampton Roads for do.; brig Thomas Walters, from West Indies for do.; schrs Abby H. Brown, from Jamaica for do.; M. J. Fisher, from New York for Baltimore, all remained at the Breakwater 5th inst. Wind fresh from N.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Ocean, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 20th ult.
Ship John Bright, McMullin, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 20th ult.
Ship N. Churchill, Murphy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 21st ult.
Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, for New Orleans, entered out at Liverpool 20th ult.
Steamship Wonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 5th inst.
Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 4th inst.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, Mahiman, cleared at New York 5th inst., for Port-au-Prince.
Steamer Centipede, Fenton, from Portland for Philadelphia, was below Portsmouth 2d inst
Steamer Millville, Rentear, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 5th inst.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Coburn, hence, at Portland 4th inst.
Bark Vingolf, Olsen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gloucester, Eng., 20th ult.
Bark Graf Behr Regendank, Kusdorff, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 22d ult.
Bark Mira, Dix, entered out at Newcastle, Eng., 17th ult., for Boston.
Bark Sarah Payson, Dakin, hence, at Shields 20th ult. via Rotterdam.
Bark E. Schultz, French, from Boston, at New York 4th inst.
Brig Mary Rice, hence for Laguayra, put into St. Thomas, W. I., 1st inst., with mast sprung; was discharging cargo.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, at Messina 14th ult. from Oporto.
Brig Wm. Creevy, Simmons, from Charleston, was below New York 4th inst.
Schr Annie May, May, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.
Schr Com. Kearney, Philbrook, for Philadelphia, was at Newport 3d inst.
Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Salem 3d inst.
Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.
Schr Thomas Booz, Somers, at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst., from Savannah.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 3d inst.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 3d inst.
Schr Eliza Pike, Larkin, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 3d inst.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Fennimore, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.
Schr Alice B. Alley, cleared at Boston 4th inst. for Portland, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Abigail Hayes, Smith, from Providence for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 4th inst.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, hence for Portland, returned to Holmes' Hole P. M. 2d inst.
Schrs John S. Detwiler, Grace, from Boston, and American Eagle, Shaw, from Salem, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 3d inst., and both sailed again.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
60,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,221,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,862,100·04

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(Figaro's Hochzeit.)
An opera seldom performed, either in Europe or America, from the fact that its production requires an entire double company, but which the directors are proud to be able to present with unusual completeness and effective cast, embracing nearly every principal artiste of this grand combination, including
M'ME PAREPA-ROSA,
In her unapproachable role of Susanna, with Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mrs. E. SEGUIN, Miss F. STOCKTON, Messrs. H. NORDBLOM, A. LAURENCE, R. G. CAMPBELL, G. H. HALL, E. SEGUIN, KINROSS, Miss ISAACSON, and others.
Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.
On SATURDAY, February 12, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND BOHEMIAN GIRL MATINEE,
M'me PAREPA-ROSA (for the first time in Philadelphia) in her great character of Arline, with a star cast.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50c. extra. Family Circle, 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.
The sale of seats for the first night and matinee commences on Tuesday, at 9 A. M., at the Academy, and at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. [27 12t

LAST DAYS OF THE "Nine Muses."

The above exhibition will SOON BE CLOSED to the public. Open daily from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.
Admission.....25 cents | Season Tickets.....50 cents
A volume just issued (cloth and gold), containing nine photographs of "The Muses," and portrait of the artist, $2·00. Sent free by mail. [27 12t

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No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE FAVORITE,
MISSOURIAN GALTON
AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
FANCHON THE CRICKET.
MISS SUSAN GALTON as "FANCHON."
With solo, "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer,"
And Cricket Shadow Dance.
Farewell Benefit of Company, FRIDAY.
LAST GALTON MATINEE, SATURDAY.
MONDAY NEXT, MR. FRANK MAYO.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 7,
First Night of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
First Night in this theatre of the celebrated play, in five acts, from the German of A. E. Brachvogel, by James Schonberg, entitled
NARCISSE, THE VAGRANT.
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
in his original character of
NARCISSE RAMEAU,
as played by him at Booth's Theatre, New York. A part acknowledged by the profession, the press, and the public to be entirely his own, made so by his superb acting of
THE YOUNG PHILOSOPHER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE ROOF.
LAST WEEK OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1870.

ART PROSPECTS IN AMERICA.

JUDGING from the expression of opinion in the press and elsewhere, we are constrained to believe that the Legislature will refuse to pass the bill incorporating the railroad to be known as the Schuylkill River and Angora Railroad, and thus defeat a bold project to traverse the public domain lately acquired for the specific purpose of a park. On Saturday we asserted, as we now reassert, that the plea of necessity for running the aforesaid railroad through the Park, or indeed in any direction similar to that proposed, is absurd on its face, in view of the fact that the initial and terminal points of the road are already connected by a railroad along the banks of the Schuylkill. We are rejoiced to think that the Park, which has already cost three and a half millions of dollars, and which offers in its site, famed for the quiet beauty of its scenery, advantages that should eventually make it the first in the world, will escape this ruthless invasion of its precincts. This subject may be considered disposed of, but it suggests to us some remarks in the interest of art as affecting the whole people of our country.

The poet truly intimates that by the eyes of others we obtain of ourselves a more just estimate than our own. Let us, then, to see ourselves correctly in matters of art, refer to the view taken of us by a great critic in it, Ruskin, who, despite his vagaries, has done much for the world of art. Writing of this country, some years ago, he said:—"Are you aware that there is another form of nostalgia which afflicts only Europeans, and, so far as I know, is felt only in one part of the world? Its symptoms have not hitherto been described, and I may christen it Form-sickness. This Form-sickness begins to attack you after you have resided some time, say a couple of months, in the United States of America. But it is when you come to dwell in towns that Form-sickness gets its firmest grip of you. In a city of three or four hundred thousand inhabitants, you see nothing but mere flat surfaces, straight lines, right angles, parallel rows of boards, and perpendicular palings. It is sufficient to note the fact that Europeans, the least prejudiced and the most ardent admirers of the political institutions of the United States, very soon grow fretful and uneasy there, and are unable to deny, when they come back, that the country is not an elegant or a comfortable one to look upon. I attribute this solely to æsthetic causes. It is in the eye that the mischief lies. It is the bran-new mathematical outline of Columbia that drives the Englishman into Form-sickness, and ultimately to the disparagement and misrepresentation of a very noble country. If they would only round off their corners a little! If they would only give us a few crescents and ovals in lieu of 'blocks!' If they would only remember that the circle as well as the rectangle is a figure in mathematics, and that the curvilinear is, after all, the line of beauty!"

It is the scorn and the protest of an enthusiast in art, levelled against the sometimes ignorance, sometimes neglect, of all that contributes to charm the sense which, according to Dr. Johnson, and by common experience and consent, regards its objects longest without satiety. It is a striking portraiture of the result of that purblindness which has at last begun to perceive a glimmering of the truth, and allowed us to set about remedying the evil. It is less true than when it was written, and is daily becoming less and less; but as a generalization it is still near enough to the truth to enlist our serious attention. Recently, the same author, frenzied by the tendency of the age, lost his calm judgment, when he cried from his old Alpine haunts:—"I have seen strange evil brought upon every scene that I best loved, or tried to make beloved by others. The light which once flushed those pale summits with its rose at dawn, and purple at sunset, is now umbered and faint; the air which once inlaid the clefts of all their golden crags with azure, is now defiled with languid coils of smoke, belched from worse than volcanic fires; their very glacier waves are ebbing, and their snows fading, as if hell had breathed on them; the waters that once sank at their feet into crystalline rest, are now dimmed and foul, from deep to deep and shore to shore."

This is very midsummer madness: the happy mean is where Ruskin earlier pinned his faith. The earth is man's for his physical as well as his moral welfare; but Ruskin's love of the beautiful would let him starve. We, on the other hand, with our former indifference to all but material existence, would dwarf the moral stature. The increase within a few years in æsthetic knowledge is marvellous. We have produced in literature, in sculpture, in landscape painting, in music, and in the drama, artists of the first order. Thousands from our shores yearly visit in Europe the art treasures of centuries, bringing back with them the impress of the study, which is more and more visible in the perception and realization of the beautiful. All that remains is that the knowledge and the love of art shall pervade the people. The time surely is not remote, not more than fifty years, when another Ruskin, looking around upon our land and upon the art glories of our cities, will have to tell a very different story from his predecessor. Every impulse, however slight, that may contribute to this consummation is of value at this turning-point of our career, and therefore we have joyfully seized the opportunity of our theme to make a discourse of far wider application.

THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

THE relations of pensioners towards the Government are very different from those of any other class of creditors, and they are entitled to special consideration at the hands of those who are charged with the administration of the affairs of the nation. The majority of pensioners are old, sick, or wounded men who receive a mere pittance as a recognition of their sacrifices in behalf of the country, or their female representatives, who are often even less competent than the men to understand the intricacies of the Pension Bureau's system of management. The Government owes it to these people that the money it engages to give them shall be paid promptly at such times as will most conduce to the interests of the pensioners and with as little trouble to themselves as possible. The Government, of course, has to protect itself from fraud, but the safeguards that it finds necessary to adopt ought not to be chargeable in the slightest degree to the pensioners, who are entitled to all that the law allows them to the last penny. It is notorious that under the present system of paying pensions many grievous wrongs are perpetrated, and that in very many cases the amounts actually received by the pensioners scarcely represent more than half what they are entitled to. One reason for this is the practice of paying the pensions semi-annually, and another is the payment of them through special pension agents, who are in addition to good salaries allowed their fees and perquisites, which come out of the pockets of the recipients of the Government bounty. The pensions which the Government undertakes to pay are insignificant at the best, and are scarcely more than sufficient to just keep soul and body together; and when those who are entitled to them are obliged to sell their claims at heavy rates of discount, and to pay fees to agents before they can get their money, there is certainly something wrong, that ought to receive the attention of Congress. We are glad to notice, therefore, that on Friday last Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, introduced a bill in the National House of Representatives to remedy the evils of the existing system, and to provide a better method of paying pensions. This bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to select in every county in the United States either a national bank, a postmaster, an assessor or collector of internal revenue, or other existing officer, to prepare all pension papers for the payment of pensions free of cost to pensioners. The Commissioner of Pensions is to certify to each officer a list of the pensioners in his county, and transmit a check on the nearest Assistant Treasurer, payable to the order of each pensioner, to be delivered to the pensioners, who should thus be paid every three months instead of semi-annually. The sum of $100,000 is to be paid annually to the officers for their services instead of the $250,000 paid now in commissions.

The general provisions of this bill are such as will secure the desired reforms; but it would be much better if the pensions were made payable monthly. The convenience of the pensioners certainly ought to be consulted in a matter of this kind before that of the Government officers. It would not be amiss also to make it a punishable offense for any of the agents of the Pension Bureau to take a fee of any description from pensioners for the performance of the duties of their office. We sincerely hope that the bill of Mr. Lawrence will receive the favorable consideration of Congress, and that some prompt action will be taken to secure either its adoption or some law of a similar character. The pensioners of the Government are without political influence, and because they are dependent on the generosity and good-will of members of Congress for justice in this matter, they should receive a cordial recognition of their claims.

LUCIEN ANATOLE PREVOST PARADOL.

A CABLE despatch of Saturday gives a report that M. Lucien Anatole Prevost Paradol, the celebrated author, has been appointed by the French Government to represent it at Washington. This gentleman was born at Paris on the 8th of August, 1829. He commenced his education at the College Bourbon, where at an early age he displayed distinguished abilities and succeeded in gaining a number of the highest prizes. Afterwards he entered the Ecole Normale, from which he graduated in 1851, securing the prize for eloquence awarded by the Academie Francaise for his "Eloge de Bernardin Saint-Pierre." The degree of Doctor in Letters was conferred upon him in 1855, and he was appointed to the chair of French Literature by the faculty of Aix.

In 1856 he became one of the editors of the *Journal des Debats*, which sheet he retired from for a few months in 1860 to take an editorial position on the *Presse*. He was also a frequent contributor to other journals, and he became especially famous for his numerous sarcastic and violent articles in the *Courrier du Dimanche*, many of which brought the publication under the displeasure of the Government. In 1863 M. Paradol was a candidate for the Corps Legislatif for the Sixth Circumscription of Paris, but was defeated. He was elected a member of the French Academy in place of M. Ampere on April 7, 1865.

Besides his contributions to the newspapers and magazines, M. Paradol is a prolific author, and he has published a number of works, among which the following are the most prominent:—"Revue de l'Histoire Universelle," published in 1854; "Du Role de la Famille dans l'Education," which was "crowned" by the French Academy in 1857; "De la Liberte des Cultes en France," in 1858; "Essais de Politique et de Litterature," in 1859; "Les Anciens Paradis," a political treatise for which the author was imprisoned for a month and fined 1000 francs; "Du Gouvernement Parlementaire, le Decret du 24 Novembre," in 1860; "Deux Lettres sur la Reforme du Code Penal;" "Elizabeth et Henri IV;" "Nouveaux Essais de Politique et de Litterature," and "Quelques Pages d'Histoire Contemporaine," in 1862; "Essais de Politique et de Litterature" (3d series), in 1863; and "Etudes sur les Moralistes Francais," in 1864. In May, 1867, he was appointed one of the committee of five members of the French Academy to superintend a new edition of the "Historical Dictionary of the French Language."

DRAKE is now a candidate for the seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States made vacant by the death of Associate Justice Wayne, of Georgia. The circuit to which the new justice will have to be allotted comprises the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Missouri, whence Drake hails, and which he now represents in the Senate, is comprised in another circuit, and the objection which was partially responsible for the rejection of Attorney-General Hoar's nomination to the same position applies with equal weight to the case of Drake. But there is a still more potent objection than that of mere locality. Drake has shown himself to be in favor of practically abolishing the highest judicial tribunal of the country, and for this reason, if for no other, his name should not be seriously mentioned in connection with a membership of it. He is a radical Republican in politics, which is all very well as far as reconstruction and a few other matters are concerned; but, like a good many radical Republicans who are very great as mere politicians, but quite insignificant as statesmen, he does not appear to be aware that radicalism has any limits whatever. The last man in the nation to be placed on the bench of the Supreme Court is the great Missouri Drake. If the Fifth Circuit is so meagrely supplied with loyal men of commanding legal talent and acquirements that it is necessary to go outside of it in filling the vacancy, the Senate had better reconsider its adverse action on the nomination of Attorney-General Hoar. The latter may be worse than an indefinite vacancy, but he would assuredly be better than Drake.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING SWINDLE.—One of the strongest arguments in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege is the immense saving to the people which will result in the matter of public printing. When members can no longer scatter tons of public documents through the mails without expense to themselves or the unfortunate persons to whom they are directed, they will not be as enthusiastic as they now are in ordering them to be printed at the expense of the people, especially as the Government has its own printing office, and no favored contractor is to be benefited by the reckless destruction of good white paper. Heretofore the Government printing office, with all its enormous facilities, has been so overcrowded with work that no document has been ready for distribution until after the lapse of so many months that what little value it would have possessed if given to the public at an early day has been destroyed by the delay. This is another and powerful argument in favor of a reform in the matter of the public printing. But the recent action of the Senate on the bill abolishing the franking privilege which passed the House is interpreted by the friends of the measure as diminishing its chances of becoming a law, and it therefore becomes the duty of such members of both houses of Congress as are in favor of retrenchment in the printing item to urge the speedy passage of a bill with that specific object. Such a bill has been presented by Mr. Anthony in the Senate, and he should without unnecessary delay fulfil his pledge to call it up and urge its enactment at an early day.

VOX POPULI.—M. Ollivier, in the debate in the French Legislative Chamber on the arraignment of Rochefort, fell back on the people for support. He declared that the Imperial Government did not dread revolution, and that it had other cause for its sense of security than was afforded by the possession of a loyal, faithful and courageous army—the "irresistible moral strength which is imparted by the assent of the nation." This sounds remarkably well, or rather would so sound, if France had heard these words for the first time on this occasion. But it becomes a very interesting question as to whether the loyalty, faith and courage of the hundred thousand armed men who were held in readiness to pounce upon Paris on the day of Victor Noir's funeral were inspired by the moderation of the masses, or whether the moderation of the masses was not inspired by the loyalty, faith and courage of the hundred thousand armed men. "The assent of the nation" in the United States has one meaning, and in France it has another. Here the words will bear a literal interpretation, and no tyranny or iniquity is endured unless the people either prefer to endure it or are too apathetic to overturn it. But in France so many appliances in the shape of legions of loyal, faithful and courageous armed men are brought to bear upon the expression of the popular will, that a minister merely stultifies himself by rolling the words under his tongue.

TRAIN has set up a startling tune on that golden harp wherewith he was recently presented at Buffalo by "twenty girls dressed in white." He has paid the full gold rates on the following telegram by the French cable:—"*To Victoria, London.*—Give me back my tramways, or down goes your monarchy. TRAIN."

It would not be easy to depict the consternation of the mother of Prince Arthur when this threatening missive was placed in her hand, and we shall not attempt it. But it is easy enough to see that Train is an idiot of the first water—so much of one, in fact, that he is unable to perceive it himself, or to believe it when told of it by another. If Train had been struck by lightning during the recent "heated term," the readers of the newspapers would have had good cause for rejoicing. He is getting to be like the mule which, according to the veracious Mark Twain, fell through the roof of Judge Oliver's house a dozen times or so—slightly monotonous.

CONGRESS is in full blast. Every one who glances over the daily report of the proceedings is made painfully aware of that fact. There are now about eleven hundred bills on the calendar of the lower house, and probably nearly as many on that of the Senate. This mass of embryo legislation is frightful to contemplate. The people have one consolation, however. The greater the number of bills presented, the less time has Congress to pass bills that are of no use at the best, and for the most part unwise and mischievous.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ OUR READY-MADE CLOTHING IS AS FINE AS ORDINARY CUSTOM WORK.

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Unless you have inspected it you will hardly believe our Ready-Made Clothing can be as fine as it is.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 4 tf

☞ CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS AND ROADS OF PHILADELPHIA.
At the meeting for the organization of the Board of Directors, held on Friday, January 21, 1870, the following officers were elected:—
SAMUEL B. THOMAS, President.
WILLIAM V. STEVENSON, Treasurer.
EDWARD B. SHIPPEN, Secretary pro tem.
Those desiring to become members of the Association are invited to call at the office, No 421 WALNUT Street, or to give their names to the Collectors who have been appointed, and who are furnished with authority signed by the officers to receive subscriptions, and to give receipts for the same.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FIVE DOLLARS.
1 26 wfmst SAMUEL B. THOMAS, President.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Professor J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., will deliver a Course of TEN LECTURES on SOCIAL SCIENCE, at the Hall of the University, NINTH Street, near Market. The introductory Lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9, 1870, at 8 o'clock, and the remaining lectures on the Wednesday evening of each week thereafter. 2 5 4t

☞ THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them.
1 27 10t R. PATTERSON, Secretary.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 1m

☞ OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—A stated annual meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for choice of officers and members of Executive Council, and for other business, THIS (Monday) EVENING, 7th February, at 8 o'clock.
1t A. J. PERKINS, Secretary.

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☞ DR. HARBISON HAVING RETURNED from a professional trip through Europe, has resumed practice at his late residence, No. 228 N. TWELFTH Street. 2 5 3t*

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PERSONAL.

HEIRS AT LAW OF OLIVER JOHNSTON or JOHNSON, late of New York, wanted. He had a brother Arthur and a sister Eliza, wife of James Scott, residing in Philadelphia. Apply to J. TOWNSHEND, lawyer, No. 129 FULTON Street, N. Y. 2 7 3t

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No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
1000 DOZEN NEW SHAPE LINEN COLLARS.
NEW SHAPE LINEN CUFFS.
NEW MOURNING LINEN CUFFS AND COLLARS.
LATEST SHAPES IN LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
Also, TABLE LINENS AT REDUCED PRICES.
100 pieces NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, choice styles at very low prices.
Gloves! Gloves! Gloves
CLOSING OUT THE LARGEST STOCK OF
KID GLOVES at Panic Prices.
GREAT BARGAINS IN KID GLOVES.
100 dozen Gents' Genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves, in Party and Beautiful New Street Colors.
Ladies' and Gents' Castor Gloves. Great bargains.
New Pointe and Pointe Applique Collars.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS IN OUR ENTIRE STOCK.
WINTER GLOVES REDUCED TO CLOSE. 2 5 2t4p

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 tf

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 2m

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
HAVE ARRIVED. 11 15rp

OBITUARY.

George Mifflin Wharton, Esq.

George Mifflin Wharton, Esq., one of the leading lawyers, and formerly one of the active and prominent politicians of Philadelphia, died on the 5th inst., after a protracted illness, at his residence in South Fourth street, a short distance below Walnut. He was born in 1806, and devoting himself to the legal profession after he reached manhood, he acquired a prominent position as a lawyer, giving great attention to the preparation of his cases, and arguing them with remarkable skill. He also took an active part in politics, and was, for a long period, an influential and prominent member of the Whig party of the old city of Philadelphia. He took a deep interest in the public schools, and was at one time President of the Board of Control. Subsequently, in 1855, he was elected a member of the Select Council from the Fifth ward, and he was made President of that body. When the old Whig organization became broken up by the American and Republican movements, he at once openly and decidedly attached himself to the Democratic party. He took this step at or about the same time that a similar course was adopted by Josiah Randall and William B. Reed, and this trio constituted the most important representative accessions made to the Democratic ranks in Philadelphia at that period. There was a strong disposition in 1856 to make George M. Wharton the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed mainly of the old city, and Mr. Buchanan himself favored this movement, but the controllers of the machinery of the local organization were not then prepared to confer honors upon one who had so recently been their active enemy, and no serious effort was made in the Congressional Convention to nominate Mr. Wharton. He became, however, at once a warm personal and social as well as a political friend of Mr. Buchanan, and at a comparatively late period of the Presidential term of the latter, this feeling induced Mr. Wharton's appointment as United States District Attorney in this city, a position for which he was well qualified by his skill as a lawyer. In the natural order of events, he was removed by Lincoln, and, although he was not especially influential subsequently as a politician, he did what he could to antagonize Lincoln's administration by efforts to demonstrate that the suspension of the habeas corpus was illegal, the Legal-tender act unconstitutional, etc. Mr. Wharton's moral character was above reproach, and he was an active member of the Episcopal Church, being frequently chosen in former years as a lay delegate in its conventions. He took a prominent part in the deliberations of these bodies, but when questions arose that were connected even in a remote degree with the political agitations of the time, he was especially earnest in his expression of the views which characterized his partisan school.

Mr. Wharton's espousal of Democratic principles, and his course during the war, led to the severance of many of his earlier associations, and he failed to win a very enviable or powerful position among his new associates. At all times, however, his talents, his energy, and his unblemished private character commanded the respect of all parties.

Colonel A. H. Tippen.

At an early hour yesterday morning Colonel A. H. Tippen died at his late residence in this city. The deceased was well known in this city by his honorable career as a soldier. His first appearance in the field was during the Mexican war, in which he served as a Lieutenant of the 1st regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel F. M. Wynkoop. At the close of this war he participated in the organization of the Scott Legion, a military organization made up of those residing in this city who saw service in Mexico, and for many years one of our most prominent militia regiments. On the outbreak of the Rebellion the ranks of the Scott Legion were filled up for active service, in effecting which he labored efficiently, and the regiment went into the service as the 68th Pennsylvania, with the deceased as its Colonel, in which capacity he served throughout the war. For some time the command was attached to the Headquarters Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, and during the entire struggle it did efficient service. The deceased was possessed of those soldierly qualities which eminently fitted him for military life, and was not less highly esteemed by the community at large than by his companions in arms.

Hon. Truman H. Hoag.

The Hon. Truman H. Hoag, a Representative in Congress from Ohio, died at the Metropolitan Hotel, in Washington, on Saturday evening, from exhaustion and weakness resulting from a long attack of fever and ague. The deceased was born near Syracuse, New York, April 9, 1816, and removed to Toledo, Ohio, in 1848. In 1868 he became the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Toledo district, which had been represented by the Hon. James M. Ashley for some years, and had been largely Republican. But there was so much dissatisfaction with the old member that Mr. Hoag was elected by a majority of nearly a thousand. On receiving the news of his death, a meeting of the Ohio delegation was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided to announce his death to-day. The remains of the deceased will be accompanied to Toledo by a committee of the House of which he was a member.

Hon. Peter T. Washburn.

A despatch from Woodstock, Vermont, states that the Hon. Peter T. Washburn died at his residence there this morning. At the last election the deceased was the Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont, and was elected over Homer W. Heaton, the Democratic candidate, by more than 20,000 majority.

Sir Charles A. Wyndham, K. C. B.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ashe Wyndham, K. C. B., a son of the late Vice-Admiral Wyndham, who had gone to Florida for medical treatment, died at Jacksonville, in that State, on Wednesday last. He was born in 1810, became a member of the famous Coldstream Guards in 1826, and colonel in 1854. When the war against Russia in the Crimea was inaugurated, he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Fourth Division, and was soon after placed in command of a brigade of the Second Division. At the battle of Inkerman, and more especially in the taking of the Redan, he greatly distinguished himself, and for his gallantry on this occasion was made a major-general and chief-of-staff. In 1857 he was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest from the East Norfolk district, but in the same year went to India to assist in the suppression of the Sepoy mutiny, taking an active part in the campaign under Lord Clyde. In 1865 he was made a K. C. B., and at the time of his death held the rank of lieutenant-general and colonel of the 46th Regiment.

Alexander Hertzen.

This distinguished Russian author and revolutionist died in Paris on the 21st of January. He was a native of Moscow, where he was born in 1816. At a very early age he plunged into political life, advancing liberal opinions with so much recklessness that before he had completed his eighteenth year he was placed under arrest, imprisoned, and finally sent into exile, on the charge of disloyalty. The Government, however, permitted him to act during the period of his banishment in a minor civil capacity, and on his release he returned to Moscow and occupied himself in contributing a series of articles to a / St. Petersburg magazine on "The Study of Nature" and "Dilletantism in Science." For some years subsequently he led a wandering life, finally settling down in London, where he founded a journal with the title of the *Kolokol*. This periodical was made the exponent of the views of the so-called young Russian party, and was read extensively throughout Europe, the Russian Government endeavoring in vain to exclude it from the empire. For many years Hertzen continued to disseminate liberal ideas through its columns.

Incidentals.

—People in Ohio are again talking about erecting a monument over the remains of President Harrison.

—A Chicago paper reports that the "straw-ball" men are getting their just deserts in that city. Can it mean that they are threshed?

—Princeton College boys have organized a rowing club of twelve, which will go into training soon.

—The Old Settlers of Buffalo had their seventh annual festival last week. It was eminently successful and agreeable, and closed up in a blaze of glory on Saturday.

—There is a lively little paper in North Carolina, to wit, the Hillsboro' *Recorder*, which in the exuberance of its enthusiasm exclaims:—"Peabody in heaven cannot be honored by a greater power mortal than General Lee on earth."

—The Hartford *Courant* learns that parties who have been making examinations of the monster bird and animal tracks in the old sandstone at Turner's Falls, Mass., claim to have discovered human footprints, clearly and well defined, indented in the same strata with those of animals and birds.

—Several young persons out in Oregon, wishing to do good, have determined to give a ball, and devote the proceeds either to the purchase of a new bell for the church or a library for the Sunday school. They are undecided between the bell and the books, but there is not a moment's hesitation about the ball.

—A Chicago paper, after remarking that although it "has been said that frailty is the proper distinctive appellation to apply to the weaker sex, perhaps fickleness would have been a better word," tells the story of a blooming widow in that city "who plighted her troth to five lovers and married only one."

—A life insurance company in Hartford received, on Friday last, from an agent in Michigan, an application for a policy of insurance on the life of a man who says in the application, and physicians confirm him, that his heart is on his right side. But one similar case has come to the knowledge of the officers of the company out of the thousands of applications made for life policies. In each a policy was granted.

—The Savannah *Republican* reports that complaints of a lack of sufficient force to carry on the plantation interests the present year come from every part of Georgia. It says many of the negroes have died; very many have flocked to the railroads now building; the towns have absorbed a good share; some have hired or bought lands and gone to work on their own account, and the women, as a general rule, have wholly deserted the fields.

—The fifteenth amendment declares that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude;" and a genius, editor of an obscure Kentucky paper, advises the Legislature of that State to enact a law providing that "no person shall be elector in this Commonwealth who has wool or kinky hair on his scalp," and that any person who shaves or otherwise removes the wool or hair from his head, so as to deceive the judges of election, shall be indicted and punished, as provided by law, for fraudulent voting.

—Rev. Alfred Anderson, a prominent colored preacher of Knoxville, publishes a unique card in the Knoxville *Whig*, warning the public against a colored brother named Dr. J. B. Young. The latter is said to be a graduate of Cambridge University, England, and has been a shining light of radicalism in Tennessee for a number of years. Anderson alleges that he caught his wife and said Young *in flagrante delicto*, and winds up his card thus:—"I have, therefore, put Mary E. Anderson away from my bed and board for life, resigning all claims and rights to her to the mogul Doctor J. B. Young. Colored friends of my sex look out for your families; the bull is loose."—*Nashville Special.*

—It is said that along all the principal routes of travel in Italy slips of paper on which these names are printed are pasted in the hotel registers:—

A. B. Mahershalalhashbaz, Philadelphia;
B. C. Mahershalalhashbaz, Philadelphia;
Y. X. Mahershalalhashbaz, Philadelphia;
Miss Mahershalalhashbaz, Philadelphia;
Master Mahershalalhashbaz, Philadelphia.

If the head of this family can't change his name without the authority of a fresh clause in the Constitution, it is clearly the duty of the woman suffrage advocates to waive their claims to a sixteenth amendment and give it to him.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the last week of the Galton troupe is announced. This evening Miss Susan Galton will appear in the musical arrangement of *Fanchon the Cricket*, which was so popular last season.

On Monday next Mr. Frank Mayo will commence an engagement, when he will personate "Badger," in the drama of *The Streets of New York*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Adams will appear this evening as "Narcisse Rameau," in the drama of *Narcisse the Vagrant*. This is a part in which Mr. Adams has achieved considerable reputation, and it is well suited to his style of acting.

The drama of *Not Guilty* will shortly be revived.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will appear this evening in his drama of *The Red Light*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an entire change of programme is announced for this evening. The performance will include the burlesques of *The Carnival Coterie*, *The Siamese Twins*, *Where's Anthony?* and other entertaining features.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the diminutive Ethiopian comedian, General Grant, Jr., will appear for the last times this week. The new extravaganzas of *The Wonders of Electricity* and *The Coopers* will be presented, with a variety of other attractions.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE PUPILS of Professor Lewis' Gymnasium will give their twelfth annual exhibition at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening.

THE PAREPA-ROSA English opera troupe will commence a season of seven nights and two matinees on Friday evening next at the Academy of Music. The opening opera will be Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro*, in which Madame Rosa will appear as "Susanna," supported by Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, Miss Stockton; Messrs. Nordblom, Laurance, Campbell, S. E. Hall, Seguin, Kinrose, and others.

The Bohemian Girl will be given at the matinee on Saturday, with Madame Rosa as "Arline."

The sale of seats for the first night and matinee will commence to-morrow at the Academy and at Trumpler's.

BIGAMY.

Two Aggravated Cases at Chester.

The Chester *Republican* reports the following:—An aggraved case of bigamy recently occurred in this city, in which two brothers—Daniel and Edward Agnew—both married men, with families, living in Philadelphia, married two girls—Rosanna and Bridget Dougherty—daughters of James and Barney Dougherty, aged eighteen, residing in North ward. The Agnews were in the employ of a picture and looking-glass dealer in Philadelphia, and brought their wares to this city for sale, returning to their homes at night. In their peregrinations in that locality, they became acquainted with the Dougherty girls, to whom they represented themselves as single men. They visited the girls often, and finally obtained permission of their parents to take them out carriage riding. Affairs continued in this way for some time, when the rascals professed love to the girls, and married them about Christmas. The marriage was kept a secret, and about the middle of last month the girls left their homes one evening, and have not been heard of since. Their disappearance led the parents to investigate the matter, and they found the wives of the Agnews in Philadelphia—one with two children, the youngest a little over a year old, in destitute circumstances, and the other with one child—both supposing their husbands were in this place selling pictures. Nothing has been heard of the Agnews or their second wives since they left here

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER.
CLOTHING BETTER MADE.
CLOTHING BETTER CUT.
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL.
AT TOWER HALL.
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 618 MARKET STREET.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, etc. It is a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth. Sold everywhere.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A NUMBER OF BANKS SUSPENDED.—On Saturday last a run was made upon several banking houses situated in the vicinity of the Continental Hotel. Arrests were made, and President Faro brought to grief. CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, is offering new style fine Clothing at prices as low as before the war.

MESSRS. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S New Grand and Square Pianos have no equal, it is said, either in this country or in Europe. Their warerooms are at No. 923 Chesnut street.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut treet. Every machine warranted.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

PROCLAMATION!

OAK HALL, Feb. 7, 1870.

Whereas,

We have still ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH of Clothing, which MUST be disposed of:

And,

The Season, thus far so mild, will YET BE SO COLD that the Warmest Winter Garments will be needed:

And Whereas,

There are Thousands of People who would buy if they had Money enough:

Therefore, Be it Remembered,

1st. That we,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIERS,

Will sell this $100,000's Worth of Fine Clothing for $60,000, either in ONE GREAT LOT, or in Smaller Lots, or in Single Suits, Garments, etc., at same rate.

2d. That due Notice of this be given, that everybody may have the advantage of this Special concession.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BROWN—EASTBURN.—On the 31st of January, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. JOSEPH BROWN to Miss SARAH EASTBURN, all of this city.

WALTERS—EMLEY.—At Centreton, N. J., 2d mo. 3d, 1870, by Friends' ceremony, in presence of Mayor Cox, JOHN J. H. WALTERS, of Willistown, Chester county, Pa., and NETTIE D., daughter of the late William S. Emley, of Burlington county, N. J.

DIED.

DUY.—On Friday, the 4th instant, JOHN L. DUY, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his nephew, George W. Duy, Kershaw's avenue, east of Fifty-second street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Blockley Baptist Cemetery.

NEWLIN.—On the 4th instant, CHARLES M. NEWLIN, son of Edward G. and Matilda Newlin, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 217 Carpenter street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery Vault.

MACGOWAN.—On the evening of the 6th instant, JOHN MACGOWAN, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 N. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

MURRAY.—On Saturday, February 5, at Norristown, EDWARD MURRAY, Sr., aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Lafayette street, near Markley, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock.

NORCROSS.—In Crosswicks, N. J., on the 5th instant, ISRAEL BURNS NORCROSS, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, J. P. Bunting, Crosswicks, N. J., on Tuesday next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Trenton, N. J.

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870		$103,873·46
Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869		40,294·76
		$145,668·28
Fire Premiums written same period	$36,504·26	
Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	33,322·06	
		69,827·02
		95·24
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above:—		
Marine	$107,144·05	
Fire	32,589·79	
Interest on investments, salvages, etc.	26,911·61	
		$166,645·45
Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:—		
Marine losses	$56,222·27	
Fire losses	54,615·32	
Reinsurance and commissions	13,702·22	
Return Premiums	10,231·87	
Rent, salaries and expenses	11,077·65	
United States tax and State tax	2,972·02	
		153,822·05
		$12,823·40

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Bonds	$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds	15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889	11,200·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883	3,500·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds	14,610·00
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds	11,000·00
Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. Bonds	7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds	4,000·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	5,000·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
178 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,679·50
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000·00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200·00
106 shares Wyoming Valley Canal	5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800·00
88 shares Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company	2,200·00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600·00
4 shares American West India Steamship Company	400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000·00
1404 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	14,040·00
Par value	$205,506·00
Market value	$188,935·00
Bills receivable for premiums	27,743·20
Sundry accounts due for premiums	8,351·87
Cash in bank	$16,738·44
Cash in drawer	72·78
Loans on call, with collateral	18,300·00
	25,160·72
	$256,636·89

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD S. SMITH, S. DELBERT,
A. E. BORIE, SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN H. IRWIN, J. S. PEROT,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH, JOHN MOSS,
WILLIAM C. KENT, LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS, C. G. CUMMINGS,
J. P. STEINER, J. H. TILGE,
EDWARD L. CLARK, W. D. WINSOR,
GEORGE LEWIS, JAMES L. BEWLEY,
SAMUEL C. COOK, CHARLES D. REED,
WILLIAM S. BAIRD, ISAAC HOUGH,
CHARLES WHEELER, CHARLES E. MORGAN.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 3 9t rp

STATEMENT
OF THE
UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
Of Pennsylvania,

OFFICE, S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

Published in accordance with Sec. 10 of Charter

Capital of the Company ..... $1,000,000·00

Assets.

Bonds and Mortgages (first liens)	$70,000·00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	34,014·50
Loans on Collateral Security	45,000·00
Premium Notes (on Policies in force)	4,996·63
Deferred Premiums	8,389·37
Premiums in hands of Agents	12,246·11
Office Furniture	3,690·76
Interest accrued to Jan 1	1,250·00
Cash on hand	3,917·18
	$153,579·55
Amount of Capital subscribed but not called in	900,000·00
Total Capital and Assets	$1,053,579·55

Business of the Company for 1869.

INCOME.

Premiums for the year	$83,029·23
Interest for the year	7,370·71
	$90,399·93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Commissions to agents, of which $3947·33 was in full for future commissions	$16,947·68
Medical examinations, licenses, and fees to different States	2,502·56
Amount paid to Treasurer State of Pennsylvania, being State tax on charter	1,250·00
Salaries	6,956·00
Rents, Revenue Stamps, and surrendered Policies	4,088·19
Agency Expenses, Account Books, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and all other expenses	22,068·09
	$54,912·43

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
THOMAS W. EVANS, Vice-President.
WM. GETTY, Manager.
C. E. BETTS, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.
Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 26 4w*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 22 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Stre et next door to the Post Office. 11 9 rp*

NSURANCE.

RETURN
OF THE
IMPERIAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

Whole amount of capital stock subscribed, for which the stockholders are personally liable. ..... $6,972,000·00
Gold ..... $6,972,000·00
Amount of stock actually paid in cash, gold ..... $3,021,200·00
Cash market value of each share, $2,033·50 for every $200·50 of paid stock.
Company Incorporated 1803.

ASSETS.

Real Estate, Mortgages, Bonds, Consols, Debentures, etc. etc. Total	5,757,572·71

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Losses in process of adjustment, Dividends due Stockholders, amounts required to insure outstanding risks, Government duties, etc. etc	$1,056,471·59

United States Branch.

ASSETS.

Amount of cash on hand	$4,313·26
Amount of cash in bank	15,000·00
Unpaid premiums	30,361·21
Amount of cash in agents' hands in course of transmission	50,170·15
United States and other bonds	481,625·59
Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans	56,500·00
Office furniture, etc	5,000·00
Total	$647,975·21

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses in process of adjustment	$53,499·34
Amounts of all other existing claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	18,651·28
	$102,151·12

INCOME FOR THE YEAR.

Amount of cash premiums received	$632,676·16
Amount of cash from interest	8,599·29
Income from other sources	41,053·21
	$679,331·66

PREVOST & HERRING,
AGENTS,
No. 107 South THIRD Street.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1870. 2 4 fmw6t

FOR SALE.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.

The large and commodious FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, No. 1825, with elegant Back Buildings, furnished with every modern convenience and improvements. Lot 22 feet front by 160 feet to Cuthbert street.
If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms easy. A greater portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to
HENRY HUDDY,
1 5 tf No. 145 North SECOND Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Has buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT.—THE SECOND AND THIRD-story rooms, No. 807 CHESNUT Street, handsomely fitted up, and very desirable for a Notion, Dry Goods, or Fancy Goods Jobbing Business. Cheap to a good tenant. Fixtures for sale low. Apply to
EDWARD FERRIS,
1 21 No. 807 CHESNUT Street, up stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

TO LET—LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 1218 RIDGE Avenue. Newly fitted up. Apply to I. O. PRICE,
2 1 tf No. 54 North SEVENTH Street.

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOUSE containing at least 20 Rooms, located between Chesnut and Pine and Broad and Seventeenth streets. Must have all the modern improvements and be in thorough repair. Rent not to exceed $3000 per annum. Address A. P. O., Box 2337. 2 4 3t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870.
Will be offered at public sale, in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property which has been in use, embracing surgical and dental instruments, bedding and clothing, iron bedsteads, stoves, chairs, tables, fire hose, cooking utensils, drums, old band instruments, wooden and leather buckets, medicine and mess chests, tin cups, desks, brooms, scales and weights, delf plates, books, clocks, coffee boilers, iron bars and inch water pipe, etc., etc. Also, a considerable quantity and variety of medicines, in fair order; hospital stores, beef extract, etc., etc. Also, two covered wagons, new and in superior order.
Terms cash. A deposit at time of sale will be required. All goods purchased must be removed within four (4) days, after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.
Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army. 2 7 6t

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lescultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PENN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE:
No. 921 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869:

Premiums, etc., received	$763,703·21	
Interest received and accrued to Dec. 31, 1869	303,531·99	
		$1067,235·20
LOSSES AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR:		
Forty-two losses paid, amounting to	$144,700·00	
Expenses, salaries, advertising, U. S. stamps, etc.	29,214·01	
Rent and taxes, city, State, and national	8,349·49	
Commissions to agents, travelling expenses, medical examiners, services, etc.	131,486·25	
Premiums expired and policies cancelled	31,215·54	
		344,975·27
Surplus		$661,259·93
Capital, December 31, 1868	$2,405,360·00	
Scrip dividends received in reduction of premiums, etc.	108,260·00	
		2,296,720·00
Capital, December 31, 1869, Cash		$2,957,979·93

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

$100,000 U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 loan	$100,000·00
141,000 U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 loan	141,000·00
79,000 U. S. 6 per cent. loan of 1881	79,087·50
25,000 6 per cent. bonds of Pacific Railroad	25,406·25
10,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent. war loan	10,225·00
180,000 Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, free	172,361·12
6,700 Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, short	6,708·00
5,600 Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, taxed	5,170·00
10,000 Pittsburg 6 per cent. coupon bonds	8,325·00
20,000 Allegheny county 6 per cent. coupon bonds	19,825·00
12,000 Allegheny county 5 per cent. compromise coupon bonds	9,000·00
21,000 Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	20,990·00
30,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 5 year 6 per cent. bonds	29,656·25
50,000 Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. bonds, preferred	40,000·00
23,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company loan	18,452·00
10,000 Harrisburg Railroad Company, bonds	10,700·00
20,000 Canton City 10 per cent. water works bonds	20,000·00
10,000 Louisville City 6 per cent. bonds	7,141·66
30,000 St. Louis City 6 per cent. bonds	26,058·00
1,250 Shares Pennsylvania Railroad stock	58,434·36
260 " Lehigh Coal and Navigation do	18,317·36
200 " Northern Central do	8,825·00
212 " Girard Life Ins. and Trust Co.	5,575·25
100 " Western National Bank stock	6,862·50
229 " Commercial National Bank do	11,035·34
76 " North America National Bank do	10,168·00
100 " Manufacturers' National Bank and stock	3,754·00
50 " Girard National Bank and do.	2,000·00
19 " Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank stock	1,900·00
425 " Corn Exchange National Bank and do	21,358·00
50 " Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis	4,980·00
250 " Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Stock	6,250·00
10,695·73 Ground rents	9,355·22
Real estate, company's building	74,593·35
Bonds and mortgages, first liens	903,446·00
Premium notes secured by policies	628,742·06
Loans on collaterals	18,070·00
Balance in hands of agents	42,304·29
Quarterly payments due company	17,929·33
Scrip dividends purchased by company, cost	171,351·10
Interest on stocks, loans, and mortgages account	38,423·61
Cash on hand and in bank	85,055·18
Office furniture	3,579·04
Annuity	200·35
Amount	$2,970,979·93
Deduct losses due in 1870	23,000·00
Amount	$2,947,979·93
Market value January 1, 1870	$3,024,471·94

At an election held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, January 3 1870, the following named gentlemen were chosen Trustees to serve for three years, viz.:—

John G. Brenner,	Joseph H. Trotter,
Benjamin Coates,	William H. Kern,
Richard S. Newbold,	James Euston,
James B. McFarland,	Edward M. Needles.
William P. Hacker,	

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held the 17th instant, the following officers were duly elected:—
SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Henry C. Howell was elected a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Samuel C. Huey to the Presidency.
The Board have declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY PER CENT. upon the premium paid in 1869, on all policies in force December 31, 1869, and have decided to receive the scrip certificates of the year 1867, in reduction of premiums as they mature.

TRUSTEES.

Theophilus Paulding,	John G. Brenner,
Edmund A. Souder,	Benjamin Coates,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Richard S. Newbold,
Henry C. Townsend,	James B. McFarland,
Thomas W. Davis,	William P. Hacker,
Joseph M. P. Price,	Joseph H. Trotter,
Samuel A. Bispham,	William H. Kern,
Rodolphus Kent,	James Euston,
Samuel J. Christian,	Edward M. Needles,
James O. Pease,	Charles Watson,
Warner M. Basin,	Ellwood Johnson,
Frederic A. Hoyt,	John G. Reppliier,
Henry C. Howell,	John A. Needles, Balt.
Christian J. Hoffman,	

SOLICITOR,
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS,
EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M. D., 1429 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., 1415 Walnut street.
In attendance at the office of the Company from 1 to 2 P. M. daily.

SAMUEL C. HUEY,
PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN W. HORNOR,
A. V. P. and ACTUARY.
H. S. STEPHENS,
2

A PASTORAL.

SHE.

"Gentle shepherds, tell me, pray,
Has my Colin come this way?
He chants a rustic ritornella,
And bears a crook—on his umbrella.
Say, then, gentle shepherds, say,
Has my Colin passed this way?

"White his shirt front as new milk,
Soft his whiskers are as silk,
He drives no flock, the darling man,
But wears a vest of Astrahan.
Say then, gentle shepherds, say,
Has my Colin passed this way?

"Every morning forth he hies,
While the milkmaid rubs her eyes,
With hasty steps he eastward goes,
Upon a Bank to seek repose.
Then, gentle shepherds, tell me, pray,
Has my Colin passed this way?

POLICEMAN.

"If the party as you mean—
Which 'is name is Peter Green—
Is a clerk with Cash and Co.,
Then I see him thither go
(But don't henceforth address me thus—
I ain't no shepherd) on a 'bus.

"His pipe—I do not mean a floot—
Appeared to be of brier-root,
Where yonder boy's a-blacking shoes,
He stopped and bought a *Daily News*,
Then mounted (I'm no shepherd cuss!)
Upon the knifeboard of the 'bus."

—*London Fun.*

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCREEN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is an old saying that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Between us and our neighbors a great social gulf is fixed, or a cold and impenetrable mist of antipathy hangs, or a screen of some kind intervenes. But occasionally there is vouchsafed to us a hurried peep behind that screen; and then, in a twinkling of an eye, there are revealed to our astonished senses curious phases of existence and satisfactory explanations of puzzling phenomena. For instance, men who had no fear of forty shillings damages before their eyes, met together lately for the publicly avowed purpose of committing "a combined assault upon Satan." The reason of so violent a proceeding at the particular juncture was to seek; and it has been found. Whoever would peep behind the screen must keep his eye upon the advertisement sheets of newspapers. Now the assaulting party above mentioned, being composed for the most part of clergymen, would naturally be well up in the contents of all the sporting papers. They would, therefore, undoubtedly have seen the following announcement:—

"His Satanic Majesty purposes holding a series of banquets, levees, and drawing-rooms at Pandemonium during the ensuing autumn, to which about 10,000 of his faithful disciples will be invited. H. S. M. will, at those drawing-rooms and receptions, number a lot of beasts, and distribute a series of rewards, varying in value from £100 to 10s. of her Britannic Majesty's money.

"Tickets one shilling each, application for which must be made by letter to H. S. M.'s Chamberlain, Mr. W. S——, H—— street, C——. No personal application must be made, and no notice will be taken of those which do not contain a directed and stamped envelope for reply. The last drawing-room held a few days before the Feast of the Croydon Steeplechases, tickets of admission to which must be applied for before November 26."

From which it would appear that the enemy is bodily amongst us, and has taken up his quarters, as might have been expected, with the sporting fraternity. It is hardly necessary to draw attention to the happy manner in which the announcement suggests that profanity is inseparable from steeple chasing. Another peep behind the scenes of clerical life is afforded in the following advertisement:—

"Will the Rev. T. R. A., who forwarded his carte-de-visite to the editor of the London *Journal* for 'Myrtle,' some time since, send another to Miss B——s, Post Office, Hastings, as she has not received it."

The next peep afforded will explain in a more or less satisfactory manner a phenomenon which must have attracted some notice. For it will be generally allowed that a gentleman cannot have his whiskers burned or in any way injured without attracting the attention of his family and intimate friends, at any rate as many of them as happen to be of the feminine gender. They would not, perhaps, like to question him upon the subject, and they may, therefore, find their minds relieved (or very much the contrary) by the singular request hereto annexed:—

"Would Mr. A. M. kindly call upon the lady who burned his whiskers by accident, as she has something of importance to communicate to him?"

The important communication had reference, of course, to some kind of "hair restorer;" but why was it necessary to advertise? It is, no doubt, possible that a lady might accidentally burn a gentleman's whiskers even in the best society; but one would suppose that, if he was too much overcome at the time to impart to him the important secret of restorative remedies, she might have afterwards managed to reach him by some more private means than the advertising columns of a newspaper. Here is another case:—

"The two ladies who met a gentleman between the Minories and Blackwall Railway Station on Tuesday last, about one, dressed Toilette de Promenade, are earnestly requested to meet him at the Charing-cross Station, on Tuesday afternoon, from three to four."

There is a striking vagueness of description; for it would have been more remarkable had the ladies, under the circumstances, been dressed in dishabille or in evening costume, and "a gentleman" might be considered almost useless for purposes of identification. Some idea, also, is given of the nomadic life which must be led by certain people who seem to be able to find no other trysting-places than the various railway stations. However, ladies are notoriously very quick of apprehension, and it is not so surprising, therefore, as some miracles are, to find that the advertisement was answered as follows:—

"The Two Ladies (Toilette de Promenade) will be at the Charing Cross Station on Tuesday."

Here is another case:—

"The Lady who was at Baker Street Station at half-past seven on Monday evening, 13th, and who took a train proceeding west, travelling first-class, is earnestly requested by the Gentleman on opposite platform to communicate with him. Address F. B., 414, G—— street, E. C."

Opinions will probably differ as to the particular phase of life therein revealed; but it is most romantic to believe that, as a Knight of the Round Table was wont to conceive a never-dying passion from one glance of a fair stranger's eyes, so the gentleman and the lady interchanged one meaning look over the rails, which might not be crossed, and that he forthwith set out to woo and win her, not with sword and lance, but with advertisement and the *Daily Telegraph*. It is quite touching to observe how that for him, poor man, there was but one lady, when the "fancy-free" bystander would probably have seen a dozen ladies. Here is another case—

"The Young Lady at the Upper Refreshment Rooms, Agricultural Show, for whom a trumpet was bought, is requested to send her Address to A. Z., 45 Box, Post Office, C——."

Surely a tale hangs thereby. Surely it tells how a rustic swain came up to London for the cattle show, received a philtre in his refreshments, drank in sweet poison with his bitter ale, and thought to terminate his flirtation with a flourish of trumpets, but, on returning to his lonely grazing-grounds, found that he had miscalculated the hardness of his heart, and that he could not live without the Hebe who had put a charm into his beer. Apropos of refreshments and the inveiglement of rustic swains may be quoted an advertisement which shows that intelligent purveyors do not depend for patronage entirely upon the soundness and excellence of their wines:—

"Wanted, a Young Lady, of prepossessing appearance, for a retail wine establisment in London. Apply by letter, enclosing carte-de-visite and stating particulars of last situation and salary required, to A. B., 97, B——, E. C."

Two or three peeps may now be afforded to prove that unconventional methods of proceeding, where the two sexes are concerned, appear sometimes to entail trouble and disappointment, and possibly considerable disadvantage. For instance:—

"H***o.—Should this meet the eye of the gentleman of the above name, he is requested by the Young Lady he left in Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, on Sunday morning, Oct. 31, to meet her at the corner of Oxford street and Great Portland street, on Wednesday or Thursday next, at eight P. M."

It looks very much as if the gentleman and lady had separated to attend their respective parish churches and had never met again; nor does the wording of the advertisement suggest the picture of a true knight searching diligently for the lady of his love. Here again:—

"If this should meet the eye of the party who met a lady on the 21st of November, between seven and half-past eight (called himself a gentleman), he is earnestly requested to appoint another meeting, and explain why he did not meet the lady on the 26th. Still yours, A. G."

It is not often that any one has the opportunity of "calling himself a gentleman," but, when such an opportunity has offered itself, it must be doubly galling to be described as "a party;" no other words could so fully testify to the bitterness of the fair advertiser's indignation. Yet she puts "still yours;" she does not dismiss the "party," but shows how easy amongst advertising lovers is the proverbial "redintegratio amoris." The next peep sets before the mind's eye a picture of life not dissimilar, one would say, to that disclosed in the two preceding cases; but everything about it is misty and indistinct, although there appears to be in the background the dim outline of a horrible scene, representing how two sisters, over-affable and over-confiding, found a common miserable fate. There is a dreadful significance in the brief notice:—

"B. B——. Fear you have shared the fate of your sister. Write if safe.—M. A. B——."

It is now time to take a peep at the singular case of "the man with the shabby hat." That must be a curious social circle which admits the possibility of fixing a truant member's identity by mentioning merely the shabbiness of his hat; general observation would justify a particular individual in refusing to understand that the description applied to him. However, it seems to be taken for granted that "the man with the shabby hat" has a conscience which will tell him unmistakably who is meant; and a complete melodrama might be constructed upon the basis of the following materials. First we have a simple entreaty:—

"The man with the shabby hat is requested to return to his Martha.—M. B."

Then peremptory command:—

"The man with the shabby hat must return to his Martha immediately, to prevent unpleasant consequences.—M. B."

Then remonstrance:—

"The man with the shabby hat was seen in Oxford street, therefore cannot have any excuse for such conduct.—M. B."

Then a threat:—

To the Man with the Shabby Hat.—Your behaviour shall be exposed unless you return.—M. B."

Then the first faint sign of the threatened exposure:—

"To the Man with the Shabby Hat.—Martha has called attention to yonr hat, thinking it would remind you of the tickets under the leather. Be wise in time, and return before it is too late, too late!—M. B."

And what is the end? Does remorse or fear drive the shabby one back to his Martha's arms? Or does the advertiser, being a hatter, think that the unpleasant suspicions excited against the wearers of shabby hats will have the desired effect upon his more sensitive or conscience-stricken customers? It would be rash to answer positively; but there is no one, it is well known, so mad as a hatter.

According to after-dinner and similar speeches, life and property are so secure in this happy land that a peep at a different state of things may have the charm of novelty. Here is a revelation:—

"One Thousand Pounds Reward.—Whereas, it is believed that attempts have for some time past been made to poison a lady in Lancashire, a reward of £1000 is hereby offered to any one who may turn Queen's evidence, or who may give such information as may lead to the conviction of the guilty party. Address to the lady herself, as well as to the constabulary of the county, and to the police stations of Manchester or Liverpool."

It appears that the lady is so well known as to require no particular address beyond "The lady who is being poisoned, Lancashire;" that the attempts at poisoning are no secret; and that, nevertheless, the constabulary of the county and the police of Manchester and Liverpool, with all their united wits, cannot get on the trail of the guilty "party." But, perhaps, the strangest peep behind the scene is this last:—

"An Old Obligation.—Mr. G. again begs to know whom he may thank for a further payment of £100, and on account of what 'obligation' it has been paid."

It would seem as if there were somewhere in this country a race of men whose gratitude actually takes the form of repayment.

Discovery of a New Manuscript of the Pentateuch.

Most of our readers are aware that the originals of the Books of Scripture are not now in existence. Copies in manuscript, technically termed *codices*, are all that we have now to depend on. The earliest codices of the Old Testament extant are the Spanish. They may be attributed to the ninth or tenth centuries, and are held in high esteem by the Jews, as it is asserted that they were corrected by the Codex Hillel, a manuscript supposed to have been of hoar antiquity. Nevertheless, the Hebrew scholar has often wished from the bottom of his heart that a copy of the ancient Scriptures might be found which belonged to the halcyon days of the sacred tongue, when every king was commanded "to write him a copy of the law in a book." Perhaps this wish may be gratified at an early day, so far as regards the Books of Moses.

Hebrew was originally written in a different character from the one now in use, though cognate to it. When or why the change was made, is an undecided question. Most likely, during the Babylonian captivity, the children of Israel learned to write their language, which was like the Chaldaic, Shemitic, in the Chaldaic character; and continued to use that character after their return to their own country. But scholars are not altogether agreed upon the matter.

The Samaritans—a mongrel people who inhabited Samaria after the ten tribes had been carried away, with very little Israelitish blood in their veins, but who mixed up Judaism and idolatry, worshipped in a temple on Mount Gerizim, which they built in opposition to the one on Mount Zion—received, it is said, through a Levitical priest, sent to them from Babylon, a copy of the Pentateuch written in the old Hebrew character. This manner of writing they ever preserved. It appears now on coins, medals, some minor writings, and in the Samaritan Pentateuch in Walton's celebrated Polyglot. The latter, however, is not considered pure. There are also in the British Museum several volumes of Samaritan, that include the Pentateuch and some liturgies and ceremonials. Of their age we cannot speak; but they are all in the ancient character, which, Havernick says, is "identical with the old Hebrew."

Owing to the exclusiveness of the Samaritans, and the jealous spirit with which they have always secluded their writings, until within the last twenty years, it has been a difficult matter to obtain any of their manuscripts. Within the period referred to, however, a change has come over the spirit of the Samaritans; and the volumes, now in the British Museum, have been obtained. Germany, likewise, has procured some manuscripts through Professor Petterman, of Berlin. Among them is a Pentateuch. But, a few years since, a discovery of great importance was made. Dr. Basilius Levishon, a distinguished member of the Russian establishment in Jerusalem, "got hold," we are informed, "of a large-sized vellum Samaritan Pentateuch, defective in a few leaves at the beginning and end, and which he believes to have been written during the days of the first Temple, which was destroyed B. C. 588." The London *Athenæum* gave the following as the reasons which induced Dr. Levison to assign so remote a date to this valuable codex:—

1. "The extreme reserve with which the priestly family in Nablous have guarded it from the knowledge even of their own sect, and the assertion of the priest from whom it was obtained.

2. "The fact of its not being divided into chapters or sections of any kind, except as books, such as Genesis, Exodus, etc.

3. "The names of several priests found in marginal scraps about the volume, recording occurrences connected with its preservation—the names coinciding with the priestly genealogy in his possession.

4. "The express statement, in a marginal observation, that the volume had escaped a peril of fire during the time of Zerubbabel, B. C. 530."

Dr. Levishon, who, though a member of the Russo-Greek Church, is of Hebrew origin, and familiar with the Samaritan, as well as with the Masoretic Hebrew, aided by a learned assistant, devoted much time to his highly-prized manuscript, and we believe proposed to reproduce it in fac-simile for the benefit of the leading European libraries.

This work of Dr. Levishon, which should be far advanced now, is of great importance, and cannot fail to awaken the liveliest interest among those who search the Scriptures in the original. The learned professor avers that he has "noted down ten thousand variations" from the received Hebrew text. He does not inform us in regard to their importance. Will the new readings shed a new light upon the record of creation? Will they render a new translation of the original imperative?

The age of the manuscripts from which the Samaritan Pentateuch, in the Walton Polyglot, was derived, is quite uncertain. Some scholars have attributed them to the Macedonian period. The one in possession of Dr. Levishon, thus far, seems to be a veritable antique, and may be expected to shed some light upon those which have preceded it. Indeed, a copy of the Books of Moses written when the first House was in her glory, is no small addition to literature, and must be regarded with emotion. We trust that if it is reproduced in *fac simile*, that some of our libraries will obtain copies, as they have of the Codex Sinaiticus. Students of the sacred language will certainly view them with great interest.—*Appleton's Journal.*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coi Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlei Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwi

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOOD
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 23 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos,
With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
5 27 wtf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

FINANCIAL.
NEW LOAN.
City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,
FREE OF STATE TAX.
We are offering a limited amount of this Loan
At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.
The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.
We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.
The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

FINANCIAL.
CITY WARRANTS
Bought and Sold.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 1[illegible] PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [192

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

Post Office Department, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅛ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅛ by 5⅝ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3⅛ by 5⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅛ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅛ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅞ by 8⅜ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6¼ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,596,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 243 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No creaking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 26 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 CORTLES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 5

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS
19 2m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 2 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

THE UGLIFYING PROCESS.

A good deal is written and said from time to time on the connection between dress and art; and all those who lament the unnecessary ugliness with which fashion invests often every-day life, acknowledge the difficulty of finding a remedy. Where grave interests are concerned, the heroic spirit of propagandism is not wanting; but much as persons of artistic nature may be shocked by conventional absurdities of costume, they seldom feel strongly enough on the subject to propose and carry out innovations. It seems worth while to brave ridicule and opposition for the sake of an idea or a political opinion, whereas an inconvenient or unhealthy fashion of dress appears more in the light of a personal grievance. Good taste is so often outraged by other domestic fashions, that to run amuck against this one would by no means solve the vexed question. The architecture of our streets and the appointments of our houses, the love of display exhibited in our entertainments, the snobbishness of many of our social usages—all these things fret a sensitive mind, and would attain greater prominence but for more engrossing interests. We naturally submit ourselves to a host of social tyrannies on a small scale, rather than spend our strength in struggling with inferior enemies. We suffer a domination as disagreeable as it is illogical, because we give out so much force in combating less bearable evils.

But when we have accused fashion of robbing dress of picturesqueness and beauty, of turning every-day hospitalities into formal and retributive things, of filling our drawing-rooms with costly, conventional upholstery, of imposing upon us trains of over-paid, over-fed, snobbish domestic servants, we have not nearly made out the bill of attainder. Greatly as we may deplore the æsthetic bearings of this excessive love of display, its moral bearings are still more deplorable. For neither with bodily nor with mental discomforts do the evils of artificial existence begin and end. This inordinate craving for the sort of equality bestowed by the vulgar upon outward appearance is as incompatible with peace of mind as with dignity of character. The pursuits of wealth for petty ends, the frittering away of energies on matters essentially trivial, the daily mortifications that are sure to wait upon a foolish ambition, the vexations of a spirit absorbed by selfish aims, have a very small margin indeed for the sort of repose without which life must be unsatisfactory and undignified. We can understand the restlessness of a really noble nature disquieted by questions of immense range and importance. The restlessness of minds bent upon small social successes is quite another thing. Easily, then, is explained the sharpened, pitiful, worn-out type of physiognomy so sadly common among us. The worship of fashion is an uglifying process. Not only is character deteriorated by an increasing desire for what is in itself contemptible—however falsely estimated by the majority, but health is undermined, and if health goes, beauty is not slow to follow. We contend, then, that we are not only making ourselves older and gloomier, but uglier, by this never-ending struggle with society. Just as pain or avarice, or any strong emotion constantly called into play, leaves its indelible stamp on the features, so do petty passions obliterate whatever of greatness or singleness of purpose may once have been written there, and inscribe their own story instead. When existence is a hand-to-hand struggle with unworthy circumstances, when the motives for living are turned into selfish channels, when young and old are inflated with a passion for luxury, it is little wonder that the beauty of expression which invariably accompanies elevation of thought and completeness of character, moral and intellectual, should be so rare among us. We are uglified by over-civilization, or rather we allow over-civilization to uglify us. In large cities a man finds himself burdened with a wife and increasing family, not because he cannot earn the wherewithal for their support, but because he cannot find the wherewithal for their superfluities. The young women of the better ranks of society are brought up to dress according to the last dicta of Parisian milliners, with little regard to consequences. The young men are brought up to expect to have money for their amusements. The little ones in the nursery cannot go without their juvenile parties, ball dresses, and abundance of new books—each annual supply being more costly and unchild-like than the last. Every year the appointments of even a modest household become more and more costly. Every year the so-called necessaries of life increase. What renders that care-worn, harassed look of English men and women the rule, and a calm contented expression the exception? People who live in sunny climates, where civilization lags and existence is comparatively easy, attribute the prevailing melancholy to our fogs and grey skies; but this is unfair. It is not so much sunshine that we want, as freedom from care and a general habit of repose. Whilst social life is encumbered with all kinds of frivolities, and a conventional agreement with prevailing custom seems to beth ought the first duty of rational beings, repose is the portion of the few and not of the many. In season and out of season, culture is preached, and undoubtedly intellectual education spreads wider and wider; but culture and education generally are of little use so long as they remain theories. A single protest made against fashionable extravagance, whether in dress, etiquette, or domestic economy, does more service than the most telling æsthetical discourse. Arguments carry little weight when the very persons who proclaim what is highest and best in theory make no stand against what is unworthy and irrational in practice. Of course there are not wanting men and women who boldly refuse all compromise with usages alike inexpedient and unreasonable, who retain peace of mind, health, and a large capacity for enjoyment, in spite of the examples by which they are surrounded, who suffer themselves to be condemned by the world rather than by their consciences. But how few! Year by year the chimerical good—call it position, appearance, fashion, what you will—is sought after more greedily and sacrificed to more unscrupulously. An increasing tale of expenditure necessitates an increased expenditure of force, physical and mental; excess of work and excess of anxiety induce premature age, brain disease, and that utter want of hilarity which foreigners not untruly attribute to us.

What wonder that the typical physiognomy of the aptly-called "poverty-stricken rich" is pinched and worn and often unnecessarily unbeautiful? With due respect for hygiene, physical training, and other adjuncts of health, we are inclined to think that the well-being of the next generation depends almost as much on a revolution in ideas as well as in a disarray of facts. Our children may get better built houses, eat more scientifically cooked food, be subjected to a more advanced medical treatment, enjoy the benefits of physical training; but unless their views of life submit to an equally enlightened modification, all these improvements will be insufficient. At present the relative value of things seems wholly misunderstood; what is essentially trivial and unimportant holds a first place; while, on the other hand, what ought to be valued before all is neglected or followed with lukewarmness. And, as personal beauty is often a mere reflex of personal character, there can be no question that the largest, happier, more sympathetic life would set its seal on the countenance as much as the narrower, uneasier, and more complicated one must be admitted to do. To gain a little capability of enjoyment, a good deal of charitableness, and to lose an infinity of petty cares, is something; and to make a stand against fashion means much more than this. It means the independent use of tastes and faculties, without which self-respect and the amiable condition of a mind at ease with itself are unattainable. It means the bringing up of children in an atmosphere of truth and plain dealing with facts as they are, and not as they seem. It means, in a word, that unfettered exercise of individual judgment in social matters, with the spread of liberal opinion according more and more in questions of religion, politics, and scientific inquiry.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
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Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
12 23 thstuSm PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR BINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY
3 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [4 1
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1032 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 3 07 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 12 5§

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 1mrp

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

4 29 EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:39 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philad

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 3:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:05 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	3:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" "	Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:50, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HORACE BINNEY, JR.

A Meeting of the Bar to Take Action on His Death—The Resolutions Adopted.

This morning, at 10½ o'clock, a large meeting of the Philadelphia Bar was held in the Nisi Prius Court-room, to take action upon the much lamented death of the Hon. Horace Binney, Jr. Chief Justice Thompson was called to preside, and accepted the chair with a fit and beautiful address upon the character of the eminent gentleman whose death had called the profession together on this occasion.

General Hubbell addressed the meeting, describing the course of Mr. Binney's life from early youth until his death.

Having acquired a first-class education at home, he was sent by his father to Yale, being then more than a match for the other beginners. Here he mastered all the branches of modern collegiate learning, familiarized himself with all the living languages, and graduated with the highest honors. Returning home, he, by the choice of his father, adopted the profession of the law, in which the latter had so brilliantly distinguished himself. But the speaker thought this an unfortunate selection, for while Mr. Binney was a thorough scholar, and a gentleman of the noblest nature, yet he was not fitted for the rough and jarring contests of the forum. He was too mild, timid, retiring, and modest. Had he taken the clerical profession he would have died the Bishop of Pennsylvania. But it was not as a lawyer, not as a professional man, he would speak of the deceased, but as a citizen, warm-hearted and generous his sympathy and his purse were ever with the needy and distressed. He was a Christian, and when the most dire peril threatened his country, while many men stood back and threw cold water on the struggle in defense of the Union, aye, while some even went further and actually encouraged those who sought its destruction, he came forward with the courage and strength of a lion and gave his whole soul to the preservation of the nation. He was an honest, pure, and fearless patriot; as such he was known in life, as such his memory will be ever held in the dearest reverence.

Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst followed, saying that it had been his honor, certainly his privilege, to enjoy a close personal acquaintance with the lamented dead; he was his warm friend all through life to the hour of his death. He knew him as thoroughly as it was possible for one man to know the inmost heart of another, and he knew him to possess, in the cause of right, the most dauntless bravery, and in the cause of charity his heart was as tender as a woman's. His disposition was gentle and kindly; he was a true friend, a good, loving father, and a most liberal benefactor. Many an orphan, many a widow has known the generosity of his heart, and will fondly remember him as the priest of God on earth for the distribution of His mercies to the poor.

Hon. Peter McCall asked a short indulgence while he paid a brief tribute to the memory of as good a man as the Creator had ever given to earth. His character as a Christian, as a friend and father had already been well spoken of. As to the remarks made by General Hubbell in regard to his professional ability, from these he felt constrained to differ. If he had chosen to submit himself to the knocks and buffets of forensic strife, he would have achieved the highest distinction, but he chose, according to the dictates of his gentle nature, the duties of a chamber counsellor, in which capacity he had no superiors, but few equals. Here he labored honorably and successfully; he used the profession, not as a means of support, not as an instrument for the attainment of popular fame; but as a field in which to operate for the general good of his fellow-men, and no man ever made a more godlike use of the law than he.

Other gentlemen added eulogies to the memory of Mr. Binney, and then the following resolutions, offered by Judge Strong, were adopted:—

The members of the bar of Philadelphia, desiring to express in a manner becoming his eminent character and virtues their esteem for their late professional brother and fellow citizen, Horace Binney, Jr., and the profound regret for the loss which they and the community have suffered from his death, resolve

That in Mr. Birney's sterling ability, extensive acquirements and exact integrity in all the relations of life, his brethren had an example which they could not follow too closely; and that in our opinion the revered name he bore, and his own emulation of the highest standards of professional tone and decorum, aided materially in opposing the dangerous influences of the day, and preserving uncorrupted our ancient and honorable conduct.

That, in his wise efforts for his public good, always fearless but always patient and conciliatory; in that rare dignity, which from respect to him led to respect to the cause he served; in his contempt for pretension, and paraded as distinguished from faithful exertion and solid achievements, he furnished a model for the lawyer who desires to do his full duty as a citizen.

That from his devoted interest in the communion to which he belonged, and his self-denying fulfilment of all religious duties, he attained an influence and usefulness in the Church singularly great for one whose secular duties were so extensive and engrossing.

That to his beautiful and consistent private life we cannot better give our testimony than by forbearing to intrude upon it, leaving its memories to those to whom they must be too tender and sacred to be touched by public resolutions of respect and esteem.

That as an evidence of our desire to do him every honor, we will attend his funeral as a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning; and that a committee of seven be appointed, who, with the chairman and secretaries, shall communicate these resolutions to his honored father and the members of his own immediate family, with proper expressions of our sympathy and condolence.

The Chief Justice then named the following committee:—

William S. Strong, Isaac Hazlehurst, Charles Gibbons, William M. Tilghman, General Hubbell, after which the meeting was dissolved.

THE FUNERAL OF HORACE BINNEY, JR.—The funeral services of Horace Binney, Jr., took place to-day at noon, from the Church of St. James the Less, near Laurel Hill. No services of any description were held at his late residence. At about eleven o'clock the immediate family proceeded in a private carriage to the church, where other relatives and friends were assembled. There was quite a large attendance, including many of the most noted members of the Philadelphia Bar, and of our best known and most worthy citizens.

The Union League was represented by the Board of Directors and some of its most prominent members. The service was read by the Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, assisted by the Rev. T. S. Davies, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Rev. Messrs. Bronson, Bush, and others. The interment took place in the graveyard adjoining the church.

MEETING OF ALUMNI.—A few evenings since, a meeting of the Alumni of Brown University, Providence, R. I., residing in this city, was held at the residence of Dr. Keven, No. 1619 Chesnut street, for the purpose of organizing a local alumni association. The Rev. M. A. de Wolfe Howe, D. D., was chosen President of the association, and it was resolved to hold the first Social Reunion on Tuesday, February 8, at 5 o'clock, at Augustin's, No. 1105 Walnut street.

The association already has some forty names on its roll, and the graduates residing in neighboring cities, as well as representatives of the faculty of Brown, are expected to be present on that occasion.

OFFICER ATTACKED.—Policeman Simpson, of the First District, arrested a drunken man at Seventeenth and South streets last night. As he was taking his prisoner to the station house he was assaulted by a crowd of men, who beat him severely. He arrested one of his assailants, named Samuel Brine, who, after a hearing before Alderman Dallas, was held in one thousand dollars bail to answer.

STABBING CASE.—During a quarrel between a number of men at William and Thompson streets last night, one James Meenan, it is said, drew a knife and stabbed a man named McKenna in the jaw. The assailant was arrested, and Alderman Neall committed him to await the result of the wounded man's injury, which is considered dangerous.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—At an early hour on Saturday morning, the residence of Robert Shields, No. 1509 Reed street, was entered by thieves, who forced open a back window-shutter and carried off ten dollars, which they found in a vest pocket.

CARELESSNESS.—Early this morning the police found ten houses open in the First District, among them several stores.

THE PHILADELPHIA ATHENÆUM.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Athenæum of Philadelphia, was held in the rooms of the society, Sixth and Adelphi streets, at 11 o'clock this morning. William W. Longstreth presided.

The annual report of the Board of Directors was presented, and read by William G. Thomas. It shows the expenses for the year to have been $5146·15; a cash balance remaining in the treasury of $500·98. The mortgage debt of the institution remains at the same point at which it stood at the last annual meeting.

The additional bookcases which were spoken of in the annual report of 1869, with a staircase and gallery leading to the same, have been erected, and afford accommodation for some 1600 volumes, still leaving, however, a large number of books for which provision must be made at an early day by similar structures on the opposite side of the library. In addition to the cost of these new conveniences there has been during the year another extraordinary drain on four ordinary income, arising out of the necessity for further insurance on the building. The amount originally secured against fire, always insufficient, had become much more so in consequence of the greatly increased cost of building. The board therefore gave authority to the treasurer to effect new insurance until the amount insured should reach the sum of forty thousand dollars, and to use the balance in the sinking fund for that purpose. A necessary economy has restricted him so far to the amount of thirty-one thousand dollars, which will probably be brought up to the authorized sum during the present year. These new insurances have been made in offices of the highest character. Besides these expenses, the fence around the garden has been almost entirely renewed and painted, an outlay which had become necessary. The rents of the leased portion of the building have been somewhat increased during the past year over the amount received in 1868.

The books purchased for the library since the last report, although few, have been in much greater numbers than for many years past, and the directors hope for continued improvement in this department. Donations of books have been made by H. Binney, Jr., Esq., by R. R. Montgomery, Esq., by Dr. Woodhouse, Isaac Lea, Esq., and by many other gentlemen, and public documents, Congressional and local, have been received from Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. S. J. Randall, Hon. Charles O'Neill, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and others.

One hundred and nine strangers visited the rooms during the year and inscribed their names in the register. Nearly 1200 books were taken out of the library by the shareholders in 1869. The plan suggested by the Board of Directors to the stockholders at the last annual meeting of reissuing the forfeited shares, and authorized at the same time, has had a success greater than could have been expected. During the twelve months 127 of these shares have been issued to the members, and of these 56 have become active or contributing shares. As a part of this project the annual dues have been reduced by the board from $7 to $5, the question of such reduction having been referred back to the directors with instructions to act at their discretion.

The loss of income for the future which will arise out of this reduction makes it more important than ever that the debt of the institution should be extinguished by the liberality of the stockholders, and that they should use every opportunity of distributing the inactive shares which stand in their ames.

We have again to notice a large mortality among the members of the institution. During the year 1869 not less than ten of our associates have departed this life. Among the many faces long familiar, and citizens valuable to the community, were John Bayard, a daily visitor of the rooms for thirty-five years; Dr. Dunglison, the eminent physician; John W. Claghorn; Henry Helmuth, formerly a Director. Finally, the board congratulate the shareholders on the marked improvement in the prospects of the Athenæum. Their personal interest is needed to enable it to fulfil in the future all the intentions of its founders and to make it a most valuable public institution.

After the reading of the above the President announced that the board would stand adjourned until 2 o'clock, in order to allow members an opportunity to cast their ballots for a new Board of Directors.

Upon reassembling at 2, the following were declared elected:—

Directors—Edward E. Law, Richard R. Montgomery, Arthur G. Coffin, P. Pemberton Morris, Charles H. Hutchinson, William G. Thomas, Dr. Charles Willing, S. Weir Lewis, F. Mortimer Lewis, Richard L. Ashhurst, William H. Drayton, Nathaniel Burt, T. R. Woodhouse, William G. Porter, and Dr. William Lehman Wells.

FARO—A RAID UPON THE GAMBLERS' DENS.—On Saturday last a grand raid was made upon the gambling dens of this city, which resulted in the capture of a lot of tables, cards, dealboards, etc. The *expose* made in the THE TELEGRAPH of Tuesday last had the effect of stirring up some of the people in power, and they had issued by the court bench-warrants for the arrest of certain parties engaged in the faro business.

A squad of policemen was obtained, and the different houses visited.

The result of the descent footed up seven faro-tables, one roulette-board, and any number of packs of cards, game-keepers, and dealing-boards. None of the chips or checks of the houses visited were secured. All the captured property was conveyed to the Central Station, and placed in the cellar of a room adjoining that occupied by the Reserves. This was about 5 o'clock.

Later in the evening a party of well-known sports and fancy men visited the station and engaged in conversation with Lieutenant Thomas, finally inducing him to remove a prisoner from the cell to the room upstairs, on a score of his being in ill-health. Thinking their object was his rescue the Lieutenant remained by his side. Meantime those of the crowd left down stairs employed their time in removing all articles that might serve to convict any paties. When their work was completed they left. The lieutenant then discovered the loss of the roulette wheel and several other articles. Seeing that he had been duped, he at once sent out a scouting party, and late last night they returned with the stolen property.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning at their rooms on South Fifth street, President Kneass in the chair.

Mr. Shedaker moved that the board recommend to Councils the passage of an ordinance authorizing the revision of the grades on Broad street at and adjacent to the crossings of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad. Agreed to.

A petition was received from citizens of the Twenty-second ward asking for a survey of that portion of the Twenty-second ward bounded on the north by East Washington avenue, on the south by Chew and Somerville avenues, on the east by Tacony creek, and on the west by Stenton avenue.

On motion, the board recommend Councils to pass an ordinance authorizing the survey asked for.

Sewers were authorized to be built as follows:—

Three-feet sewer on Third street between Market and Chesnut.

Three-feet sewer on Market street between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

Three-feet sewer on Hare and Ringgold streets.

On motion the plan of Long lane was approved.

The board authorized the construction of certain sewers, to be built at private expense, provided they be kept in good condition by the petitioners applying for the same, and further provided that the said petitioners first execute a contract with the city that they will, in every respect, comply with the resolutions of the board, which contract must be executed in the presence of the Surveyor of the District, and filed at the Department of Surveys before the application to commence the work be granted.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—About 6 o'clock last evening, as a party of young men were passing the corner of Eric and Catharine streets, they were insulted by several persons on the opposite side of the street. They returned the insult by crossing the street, and attacking them with blackjacks and revolvers. James McElwood was severely cut on the head. The police arrested Bernard McDermott, James Henderson, and Philip Stottensbury, three of the alleged rioters. They had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall and were held to answer.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.—An individual calling himself Dr. Fernando advertises in one of the morning papers for a "smart, energetic man, with small capital, to act either as partner or agent in a reliable cash paying business." This advertisement has been answered by several parties, among them William A. Fowler, who alleges that the person styling himself Fernando endeavored to swindle him out of $350. The advertiser gave his address at No. 1105 Girard street, but no such person resides there.

FRIGHTENED OFF.—About half-past 9 o'clock on Saturday night, an attempt was made to enter the residence of Thomas McNally, on Christian street, above Seventeenth, but the thieves were frightened off by the approach of a policeman.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening Ralph Waldo Emerson will discourse upon "Social Life in America," at the Academy of Music.

The next star will be Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., who will lecture on Thursday evening next. Subject—"The Roll of Honor."

FELL INTO A CESSPOOL.—This morning, about 8 o'clock, Catharine Ballentyne, a daughter of James Ballentyne, residing at No. 1021 Ward street, fell into the cesspool in the rear of the premises. Mr. Hunter, a neighbor, decended the well at considerable risk, and succeeded in rescuing the little one.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.—Some time during Sunday night the ticket office on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad at Quakertown was entered by thieves, who blew open the fire-proof safe and carried off ten dollars in currency and pennies, which they found therein. The "job" was a rather unprofitable one.

THE FIFTY-SECOND QUADRILLE PARTY OF BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, takes place on Wednesday evening next, the 9th instant. The unrivalled style in which these entertainments are conducted can not fail to render entire satisfaction to all who participate in the festivities. Members subscribing $5 are entitled to cards of admission to four parties.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 120⅞. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¼; do. 1864, do., 115; do. 1865, do., 115⅛; do. do., new, 113⅜; do. 1867, 114¼; do. 1868, 114⅛; 10-40s, 112⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 68⅜; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 31¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 98⅜; Erie, 24⅜; Reading, 96½; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 118¼; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96½; Chicago and Rock Island, 117½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 190; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Cotton quiet; sales of 200 bales middling uplands at 25½c. Flour—State and Western dull, and declined 5@10c.; State, $4·50@5·80; Western, $4·50@6·25; Southern dull and declining, with sales at $5·35@9·75. Wheat dull and declined 1c.; winter red Western, $1·25@1·27; white Michigan, $1·42. Corn is without decided change. Oats firmer; State, 61@62c.; Western, 56@58c. Beef quiet. Lard quiet; steam-rendered, in tierces, 15¼c. Whisky dull at 98c. Pork quiet; new mess, $26·25.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Cotton dull at 24½c. Flour fairly active, but prices are weak. Wheat steady and unchanged at $1·40@1·45 for prime to choice Maryland red. Corn dull; white, 95c.@$1; yellow, 90@91c. Oats dull at 58@59c. Rye dull at 95c.@$1. Mess Pork quiet at $28. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16c.; clear do., 16½c.; shoulders, 13c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 16¾@17½c. Whisky firm at 98@99c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$370 Leh 6s, 84.....	83½	400 sh Read R...21.	48⅛
$1000 C & Am 6s, 83.	83¾	200 do.....85.	48⅛
$1000 Leh gold L....	92¾	100 do.....2d.	48⅛
$500 do.....	92⅜	30 do.....	48⅜
$2000 do.....	92¼	200 do....b10.	48⅛
$1200 City 6s, N..b3.	100⅜	200 do ...b5&1.	48⅛
$1000 Leh V R n bds reg.	96	100 do.....	48⅛
$1000 Leh R Loan...	89	100 do..rg&in.	48⅛
100 sh 13th & 15th St	19¾	100 do.30d.sal15	48⅛
1000 sh Ocean Oil..s60	⅜	200 do ..18.s60.	48⅛
100 sh Sch N Pf..b60	16½	100 do.s5wn&1.	48⅛
200 sh Hestony'e....	12¾	200 do.....48·56	
100 do....b60.	12¾	200 do.....s30.	48⅛
200 sh Clinton Coal.	⅝	100 do..s30wn.	48⅛
108 sh Penna R.ls.	56⅛	100 do....s60wn.	48·44
26 do.....	56½	100 do.....s60.	48⅛
4 do.....	56⅜	100 do.....b60.	48·69
5 do.....2d.	56¼	100 do.....c.48·56	
2 sh Leh N St....	33	100 do....b60.	48⅜
600 sh Reading...ls.	48⅛	200 do.....ls.48·56	
200 do....ls.s5.	48⅛	100 do....b10wn.	48·56

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Leh V n bds.. reg....ls..	96	100 sh Reading R...48·59 8 do.....trf.	48⅛
$1000 Pa 6s 1st se..104		1000 do.....s5.48·56	
$500 Sch N 6s, '82..	58	200 do..s60wn.	48⅛
48 sh Penna R.....	56¼	100 do.....s60.	48⅛
100 sh Hestonville..	13	200 do.s5wn&1.48·5	
100 do.....	13	70 sh C & Am R.3d.	113¾
100 sh Mech Bk.....	32	500 sh Ocean Oil....	¾

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.
of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wsm§ PHILADELPHI

Twenty-Second Annual Report
OF THE
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARTERED IN 1849.
Office, No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL C. HUEY,
PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN W. HORNOR,
A. V. P. and ACTUARY.
H. S. STEPHENS,
SECRETARY.

Premiums, interest, etc., up to December 31, 1869..... $966,235·20
Losses paid during the year....$144,700·00
This is $105,000 less than the tables call for.
Expenses, commissions, taxes, etc..... 170,275·37
314,975 37
Net earnings for the year 1869..... $651,259·83

ASSETS.
United States, State, City and Company Loans, Ground Rents, Mortgages, Real Estate, Office Furniture, cash on hand.
Cost, $2,947,979·83. Market value, $3,024,473·94.

SOLICITOR.
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
ED. HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 1415 Walnut street.
In attendance at the Office of the Company from 1 to 2 P. M., daily. 2 7tf

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomati Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Horrible Murder at Scranton, Pa.—Locomotive Explosion—Terrible Accident in Canada—A Woman Burned to Death—Destructive Fire in Lawrence, Mass.—The Legal Tender Decision in the Supreme Court.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Legal-Tender Act—Decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, brought from the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, involving the Legal-tender law, was decided in the United States Supreme Court to-day. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court sustaining the decision of the court below, and holding that a contract made before the Legal-tender law could not be discharged in United States notes. The opinion is very long, and discusses at great length the powers of Congress.

It holds that Congress has no right to make Government notes a legal-tender for pre-existing private debts. It does not touch the question of contracts made since the law was passed. This opinion was concurred in by Justice Nelson, Justice Clifford, and Justice Field. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the minority opinion, concurred in by Justice Swayne and Justice Davis, holding the law to be entirely constitutional, treating [illegible] principally as an incident to the war power.

The Indian Appro[illegible]tions.

The Indian Appropriation bill reported by Mr. Sargent, of California, on estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Interior, was for $5,048,000. The appropriation agreed upon by the committee is $3,089,000. The appropriation last year was $6,227,000. The bill was made the special order for next Wednesday.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Pensions, made a report upon various petitions from soldiers of 1812 for a change of the law by which they may be entitled to pensions. He stated that the weight of our taxation, caused by the payment of pensions to disabled soldiers, was so great that, in the opinion of the committee, the Government would not be justified in enlarging the pension list for men who were not disabled.

Bills were introduced as follows:—

By Mr. Trumbull, more effectually to provide for the execution of the law for the protection of owners of trade-marks.

By Mr. Pomeroy—To regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Schurz—Establishing the position of Surveyor of Customs at the port of St. Louis.

By Mr. Fenton—To establish certain post roads.

By Mr. Upton—For the relief of inhabitants of Salt Lake City and the Territory of Utah.

By Mr. Thayer—Granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads.

Resolutions were introduced and disposed of as follows:—

By Mr. Trumbull—Requesting the Attorney-General to furnish information concerning the charges against the United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois. Adopted.

By Mr. Bayard, requesting the Postmaster-General to report by whom the draft of the petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege was prepared, when, where, by whose order, and at whose expense said petitions were printed and circulated, with the cost of the same; and also to communicate the facts upon which the allegations of fraud and abuse in the exercise of said franking privilege were founded.

Mr. Thayer objected, when the resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate took up the bill to relieve members of Congress from importunity, and to preserve the independence of the several departments of the Government. He explained that the bill originally prohibited recommendations to office by members of Congress, unless in writing and at the request of the appointing power. The Judiciary Committee, believing this restriction would be evaded by members throwing themselves in the way of being asked to make recommendations, and that the abuse complained of would not be corrected, had attempted to make the bill more effective by prohibiting recommendations entirely.

Mr. Pomeroy said the bill would prevent a member from stating his opinion even when requested so to do by the Executive in regard to the character and fitness of an applicant for office.

Mr. Turnbull replied that the bill did not propose to prohibit a member from replying in whatever manner he choose to communications from the appointing power. If asked in regard to an individual, a member might state his opinion.

Mr. Schurz believed reform in the civil service to be desirable and necessary, but it should be upon a better basis than that proposed, for the effect of this bill would be merely to transfer the right to make recommendation to office from the higher to the lower class of politicians—to the greater injury of the public interests.

Mr. Howard recognized the extent of the existing abuse, but considered the bill to be of too sweeping a character. The President necessarily would have to rely upon somebody in making appointments, and members of Congress were perhaps best fitted to act as his advisers in such matters.

Mr. Williams proposed to prohibit judicial, military, and naval officers, as well as members of Congress, from recommending applicants, and submitted an amendment to that effect.

The morning hour expiring, the bill was laid aside in order to proceed with the Census bill.

The House Census bill was read at length, and also the amendment of the Senate committee, simply directing the Secretary of the Interior to so change the schedule and blanks to be used in enumerating the inhabitants of the United States in 1870, as to make the same conform to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Conkling said the question was whether the work should be done by the accustomed instrumentalities by the officers who from the foundation of the Government had been employed to do it, or by a new body of officers created expressly for the purpose. After a large and careful investigation, the Senate committee had determined to report favorably to an adherence to the act of 1850.

The Census bill occupied the attention of the Senate after the morning hour.

Mr. Conkling advocated at length the proposed substitute reported by the Senate Committee, to take the census under the act of 1850.

At 2 40 P. M. he was still speaking on the subject.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

By Mr. Judd, to incorporate the National Irish Immigrant Association.

By Mr. Asper, to amend the act for a bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth.

Also to encourage good behavior in convicts.

By Mr. Strickland, for the acceptance by the Government of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal.

By Mr. Smyth, of Iowa, to aid in the construction of the Burlington and Southwest Railroad.

By Mr. Sargent, changing the mode of appointing employes in the Mints.

By Mr. Wilson, (Minn.), granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Cloud via Sauk Valley to the western boundary of the State.

By Mr. Taffe, granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Nebraska.

Also, to reimburse the State of Nebraska for expenses incurred in Indian hostilities in 1867 and 1869.

By Mr. Chaves (New Mexico), for the completion of the Capitol building at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

By Mr. Spink (Dakotah), granting land for railroad from Springfield via Yankton, Dakotah, to Rock river, Iowa.

By Mr. Hawley, authorizing the Secretary of War to have the Rock Island bridge constructed for a single track railroad only, and to place the wagon road below the railroad track, the expenditure not to exceed a million dollars. Passed.

The following resolution, offered last Monday by Mr. Marshall, came up as the next business in order:—

Resolved, That the power granted in the Federal Constitution to levy and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, does not include or embrace any power to levy duties for any purpose other than the collection of revenue for the uses therein indicated; that a tariff levied for any purpose other than revenue, and especially one levied to foster and enrich one section of our country at the expense of others, or to foster and enrich one class of citizens at the expense of others, is unauthorized by the Constitution, unjust to the great body of the American people, and its results injurious eventually to nearly every industrial interest of the country.

Resolved, That in the preparation of a bill for the modification of the tariff laws, Congress should confine its action strictly to the preparation of a bill, for the modification of the existing tariff, for revenue exclusively, and that the duties on no article should be greater than that which will give the maximum of revenue on said article.

The question was on a motion to lay on the table made by Mr. Kelsey, of New York.

The resolutions were laid on the table—yeas, 89 nays, 77, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Asper, Banks, Beaman, Bennett, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boles, Bowen, Buck, Buckley, Buffington, Burdett, Cessna, Churchill, Clark, Cobb (Wis.), Conger, Dawes, Dickey, Doley, Duval, Ela, Ferriss, Ferry, Fisher, Gilfillan, Hale, Hamilton (Fla.), Heaton, Hefin, Hoar, Hoge (S. C.), Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Kelley (Pa.), Kelsey (N. Y.), Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Lash, Lynch, Maynard, McGrew, Mercur, Milner, Moore (Ohio), Moore (N. Y.), Morrell (Pa.), Morrell (Maine), Myers, Negley, O'Neil, Paine, Palmer, Phelps, Poland, Prosser, Roots, Sanford, Schenck (Ohio), Scofield, Sheldon (La.), Smith (Ohio), Smith (Tenn.), Smith (Va.), Starkweather, Stevens, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Strong, Taffe, Tanner, Tilman, Twitchell, Van Horn, Ward, Washburn (Wis.), Washburn (Mass.), Welker, Wheeler, Whittemore, Willard, Williams, Wilson (Ohio), and Witcher—89.

Nays—Adams, Allison, Archer, Arnell, Axtell, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Biggs, Bird, Booker, Brooks (N. Y.), Burchard, Burr, Butler (Tenn.), Calkin, Colburn, Cox, Crebs, Cullom, Deweese, Dickinson, Dockery, Dox, Finkelnburg, Getz, Gibson, Golladay, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hambleton (Md.), Hamill, Hawkins, Hay, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones (Ky.), Judd, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Lawrence, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McCrary, McKenzie, McNeely, Niblack, Orth, Packard (Ind.), Pomeroy, Reading, Reeves, Rogers, Schumaker, Shank (Ind.), Sherrard, Slocum, Smythe (Iowa), Stevenson, Stites, Stone, Strader, Swann, Sweeney, Trimble, Tyner, Van Aaken, Van Trump, Wells, Wilson (Minn.), Winans, Winchester, Wood, and Woodward—77.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table—yeas, 91; nays, 80.

Mr. Bingham introduced a bill amendatory of the laws relating to the rates of postage, making letter postage two cents, and one cent for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof; making postage on papers or periodicals issued daily, weekly, or monthly, or at any other stated period, one cent where not exceeding four ounces in weight, and one cent for every additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Papers circulating in the State or Territory where published, or within one hundred miles of the place of publication, to be exempt from postage, and exchanges between publishers to be free. Postage on drop letters and unsealed circulars to be one cent, and one cent for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof. Manuscripts intended for publication, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to be three cents postage, and one cent for every additional ounce. The second section makes it the duty of the Postmaster-General to establish a uniform and moderate box rental.

Mr. Beck introduced a bill to authorize the Government to adopt all patents and copyrights for its own purposes on such terms as may be agreed on.

Mr. Orth offered a resolution calling on the President for correspondence with the Spanish Government and the American Minister at Madrid in relation to Cuban affairs, with such information as may be in his possession as to the present position of the struggle for independence in that island. Adopted.

Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and briefly explained it. It appropriates $3 083,930 against $6,227 781 last year. The amount estimated for was $5,048,334, being $1,959,404 more than the amount appropriated. The bill was made the special order for Friday next.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Kelsey, of New York, for an extension of the Bounty act of 1866 to drafted soldiers and to volunteers of 1861 and 1862, discharged in consequence of disease contracted in the service; also in favor of the Civil Service bill.

By Mr. Knapp, for pensions to soldiers and sailors of 1812, and their widows.

By Mr. Starkweather and Mr. Kelsey, several petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege.

FROM THE STATE.

Murder at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Feb. 7.—A cruel and dastardly murder occurred here last night. The victim was a man named Thomas Andrews, who, while returning to his home in the Fourth ward, was attacked by some unknown villain and stabbed in the neck, receiving a wound from the effects of which he died in a few moments. Daniel Grady was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed, but has been discharged, there being nothing to criminate him. The murder has caused much excitement.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

The locomotive "Illinois" exploded here at 8 o'clock this morning. Levi Slocum, the engineer, and James Wass, the fireman, were thrown several feet, but, strange to say, sustained no serious injury. So great was the concussion, that the freight depot in the immediate vicinity was badly shaken, and all the windows broken.

FROM NEW YORK.

Killed in an Affray.

CANANDAIGUA, Feb. 7.—During a fracas at a house of ill fame on Friday evening, a young man, named Albert Day, received serious injuries, from which he died on Sunday. Arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

Heavy Fire at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The residence of Colonel Walton Dwight, formerly occupied by the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, was burned to the ground on Sunday morning. The loss on the building, library, statuary, and furniture is $75,000. The property was insured for $64,000 in the following offices:—Ætna, $13,000; Niagara, N. Y., $10,000; Security, N. Y., $4000; Home, N. Y., $15,000; International, $10,000; North American, Philadelphia, $10,000. The owner was on his way to Virginia when the fire occurred.

The Trial of McFarland.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Judge Bedford, in the Court of General Sessions to-day, denied the motion to transfer the trial of McFarland, for the murder of Richardson, to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The trial will commence on Monday, the 7th of March.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Death of Governor Washburn, of Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 7.—Peter F. Washburn, Governor of Vermont, died at his residence in Woodstock, at 4 o'clock this morning, after an illness of several weeks, aged 55 years. He was by profession a lawyer, and had been much in public life, having been in both branches of the Legislature, and filled for several years the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court of this State from 1861 to 1866. He was Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State, and in that service gained great popularity.

In June last he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor, and on September 7, his fifty-fifth birth-day, was elected by a large majority. In October he was inaugurated into office and entered upon an administration which promised to be more than usually popular and successful. His death will be widely felt and deplored.

Fire at Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 7.—The stable of Stevens, Dockham & Co. was burned last night, together with fourteen horses, one mule, and a quantity of hay. Loss about $6000.

Sale of the Steamship Ontario.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The steamship Ontario was sold at auction to-day for $250,000, to satisfy the claims of the bondholders. The ship was purchased by J. W. Balch and Nathan Crowell.

Woman Burned to Death.

SANDWICH, Feb. 7.—Bridget, wife of Terrence Moley, was burned to death yesterday by her clothes taking fire while she was intoxicated. Her husband has been missing since the occurrence.

Freight Blockade.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7.—Owing to the freight blockade at Chattanooga, no freight for points beyond that city will be taken by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for the present.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Government Payments to the States—Railway Subsidies—Judges Strong and Bradley Nominated for the Supreme Court.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM EUROPE.

Rochefort Refuses to Surrender.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The *Marseillaise*, Henri Rochefort's paper, appears this morning with a characteristic article, over the signature of Rochefort himself, relative to the recent notice served